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Success good in any Climate. Free from Animal Fat.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,461—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1895.

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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	23rd Aug.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	30th "
R.I. GANGES	4306	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th "
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
R.I. PENINSULAR	5152	R. F. Briscoe	21st Sept.
R.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
R.I. COROMANDEL	4469	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7599	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
R.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

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A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, connecting with Steamers leave Bombay for Colombo to China. Passengers leaving H. M.'s Mail Steamer at Colombo for Australia transhipped at Colombo:—
4th September 18th September
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1895.

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IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Sep.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,353	350	9th Oct.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
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Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 22nd August, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 22nd August, at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 24th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

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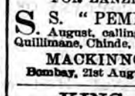
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st August, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Brass Engine Boiler Tubes.
Old Rails.
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For full particulars apply to the Undersigned.
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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon being "KEATING'S POWDER." No other Powder is effectual
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Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
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These Pianos have been made to meet a certain demand for Well-made Pianos at a fair price, and which demand would be very much greater—to quote an English Journal on its review of the Cheap Piano Trade—if it had never entered the mind of man to make gewgaws a nine pounds apiece and call them Pianos.

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CONUNDRUMS.

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WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Venus?	BECAUSE their beauty is often enveloped in clouds.
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TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 23RD AUGUST.
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NOTICE TO THE PARSEE COMMUNITY.

IN Response to a REQUISITION signed by the Leading Members of the Parsee Community asking us to call a Public Meeting of the Community to Sympathise with SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJI PETIT, Bart., in the sad bereavement caused by the death of his Son, Mr. FRAMJEE, we Convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Parsee Community, on SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 P.M., at the ALLBLESS BAUG.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
HORMUSJEE EDULJEE ALLBLESS,
COWASJEE CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE,
Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Properties.
Bombay, 21st August, 1895.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 24th August, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ad-interim DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per Share, free of Income-Tax, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1895, will be paid to the Shareholders whose Names stand on the Register on the 20th day of August, 1895, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Fort Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 29th Day of August, 1895, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st August to 4th September, 1895.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 20th August, 1895.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SAVAMMA (Wife of BALAJI BALOO), late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

BALAJI BALOO, Widower of the said Deceased, and appointed to obtain Letters of Administration on behalf of the Minor Children of the said Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 16th Day of August, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 16th Day of August, 1895.

BALAJI BALOO, Widower,
In Person.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament and Three Codicils of SHAH RAJARAM GOVANDRAM, late of Bombay and Surat, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

JADAVAHU, Widow, THAKURDAS NAROTUMDASS, and MOTILAL NAROTUMDASS, Executors named in the said Will .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 19th Day of August, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 19th Day of August, 1895.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR and JAMSETJEE,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

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PREPARED BY
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THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE,
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CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS
NERVE POWER,
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION,
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSES.

These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

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Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

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IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless (anæmic) persons.

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These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
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Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
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It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.
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All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.
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Generous Conditions,
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FUNDS EXCEED
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COST 6 Pence for Repairing in 16 years, is the Certificate given by Mr. E. A. Wakefield, of Nottingham. What a blessing to have a SINGER SEWING MACHINE in preference to Germar Imitation Machines sold at cheap prices in India.

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Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
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London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
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CREDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)
CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
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LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
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FOREIGN BRANCHES:
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes Investment Securities, and Sells English or Foreign Stock Exchange, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Safe custody commission at 1-10 per cent per annum. No charge on withdrawal. ¼ per cent. Commission on collecting interest.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.
Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
" " for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elva, Zanzibar, and Aden.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,46,454
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON. EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
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Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Arrival of H. E. Lord Sandhurst from Poona, 6 p.m.
Orphean Dramatic Club, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Mohammadi and Thibet entered, and the steamer Bombay left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Rufford Hall and Aston Hall left the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Maria Teresa and Rosetta yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a match this morning, at 7 o'clock, instead of the usual game, on Friday afternoon, the Public Works Department and Military authorities having accorded sanction to this change as a special case, in consequence of the Presidency Cricket Match being on Friday.

CRICKET.—The Y. M. C. A. Cricket Club have put up a tent on the maidan for the accommodation of members and others, wishing to see the Presidency Match, to-morrow and Saturday. The tickets, eight annas for each day, are obtainable from Mr. H. Orford Sherman, the cricket secretary.

THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr. A Collyer, second officer, on board the P. and O. Company's steamship Khedive, has reported to the police the theft of an open-faced silver watch, of the value of Rs. 30, a gold chain attached, of the value of Rs. 90, four gold sleeve links, worth Rs. 20, from the pocket of his coat, which had been left hanging in his cabin, on Tuesday morning.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the Rovers and the Red Cross F. C. The kick-off will be at 5-30. The following are the teams :—Rovers : Goal, S. H. Stevenson ; backs, G. Walton and J. Barrett ; half-backs, W. Sell, J. Allan, and S. C. Smith ; forwards, J. Murratt, F. Lauder, J. H. Downing, R. Allan, and J. Falkovitch. Red Cross F. C. : Goal, Reynlos ; backs, D'Sylva and Pinto ; half-backs, Nicholas, Cooria, and Mendes ; forwards, Rodrigues, Emmanual, Theodore, D'Cruz, and Rosario.

FATAL FALL DOWN A STAIRCASE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Damji Purshotum, a Hindu, aged thirty-two years, lately a Gujarati clerk, residing with his brother, at Coombharwada. On the evening of the 2nd instant, deceased was descending the staircase in his house, when he accidentally missed a step, and tumbled down, sustaining internal injuries. His brother fomented him, but he grew worse, and about a week afterwards was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where paralysis set in, and he died at 4 o'clock, yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An enquiry was held yesterday by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Raghoo Poonsji, a Hindu lad, aged fifteen years, lately an employee in the National Mill, at Supari Baug Road. On the afternoon of the 12th instant, deceased was sweeping the carding-rooms of the mill, when his broom was accidentally caught into the machinery, and in attempting to pull it back he had his right arm drawn between the machinery, getting it seriously crushed. Raghoo was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where after treatment he refused to stay, and was then conveyed to his brother's house, at Dhobie Talao. On Monday tetanus came on, and deceased was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died, on Tuesday evening. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

ALLEGED PERJURY IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Vajraj Kemchand and Maning Daya, who is commonly known as Poonamchand Raja, both marwarees, were charged with making false statements on oath, in a judicial proceeding against Raschid Isa Khalifa before Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, Third Judge of the Small Causes Court. They were further charged with using as genuine documentary evidence, knowing the same to have been false and fabricated. The prosecution was sanctioned by the judge, on the application of Isa Khalifa. Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution ; while Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Walker, solicitor, defended. The facts of the case have already been reported. The magistrate, after recording some further evidence, committed the accused to take their trial at the ensuing Sessions.

ALLEGED THEFT AT MESSRS. THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, Ignatius de Penha, a compounder in the employ of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, druggists and chemists, was brought up on remaad, and charged before Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with stealing certain surgical instruments, valued at Rs. 4, from his employers' establishment. Mr. Ferreira, solicitor, defended. Mr. C. B. Robinson, manager of the firm, who went into the witness-box, deposed that the bistoury, which was stolen from the establishment, bore the name of Savingny and Co., from whom, he believed, his firm had the exclusive right of importing it. The accused, in defence, stated that his uncle, who was an apothecary, and who died two years back, had left the instrument to him. The magistrate was of opinion that although the matter looked suspicious it was to be remembered that the character and antecedents of accused were good. There was nothing known against him, and his explanation was well worthy of consideration. As there was no evidence of theft the magistrate discharged the accused, and ordered the instrument to be returned to him.

SEQUEL TO A CASTE DISPUTE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Gulam Mahomed Syed, a stevedore's tindal, and Hinji Jetha, a mehta, in the employ of one Khetsey Khaisee, appeared before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of assault, preferred against them by Sha Ludha Lalji, a member of the Cutchee Dosa Oswal community. The second accused's master was a party to a suit in the High Court, in which the complainant in this case and others were plaintiffs. The suit in the High Court was decided in favour of the complainant, and this gave rise to ill-feeling between him and the defendants in the suit. Complainant alleged that on the night of the 20th of last month he was going along the Musjid Road, when the second accused pointed him out to the first who was armed with a bamboo stick, by means of which he assaulted him (the complainant) severely, and hence the charge. Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for complainant. Mr. Spencer, pleader, defended the first accused, and the second was represented by Mr. Roughton. After complainant had been examined, in support of the charge, the case was adjourned.

EARLY TRAINING IN THE WRONG COURSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Henry Brewin placed Tima Ganoo, who has been in jail before and Marootee Bapoo, a lad, aged thirteen years, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charging the former with theft of a gold bangle, of the value of Rs. 38, the property of Jairam Hansraj, a Hindu, and the latter with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence. On Tuesday afternoon, complainant was standing in a crowd of people, at the Walkeshwar Temple, with his son, a child aged about eighteen months in his hands, when accused went up and stood behind, and dexterously removed the bangle from the child's arm. A Hindu mendicant, who was standing at a short distance, noticing this action, called out, and complainant turned round. He saw accused hand over the bangles to his young companion, who at once threw the ornament into the tank close by. The police came up, and arrested both the accused, and had the bangle recovered from the tank. The magistrate convicted both the accused, and sentenced No. 1 to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the No. 2 to receive twelve stripes with a light rattan.

DEATH OF MR. BYRAMJEE FURDOONJEE MURZBAN.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Byramjee Furdoonjee Murzban, part-proprietor of the Duftar Ashkara Press and the *Rast Goftar* newspaper, which took place about 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, at his residence, Frere Road. He was the second son of Mr. Furdoonjee Murzban, who started the first Gujerati press in Bombay, and printed therein the *Bombay Summachar* newspaper, in the year 1822. Mr. Furdoonjee's three sons inherited their father's genius for printing, and about half-a-century ago the Duftar Ashkara press was established by Mr. Cowasjee, father of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., and his two brothers, Messrs. Byramjee and Merwanjee ; and has up till now maintained its reputation for good printing. The latter two brothers subsequently continued to work the press, and considerably extended its good name and usefulness, and got medals at the Paris Exhibition in 1867 and the Akola Exhibition in the following year. In addition to the *Rast Goftar* the deceased and his brother were also proprietors of the *Noor-e-Ellum*, a monthly Gujerati magazine in extensive circulation. The deceased was a good Persian and Urdu scholar, and from the latter language translated into Gujerati and published several interesting and useful books on morality and virtue, such as "Hooshein Arra," "Miratool Aorush," "Tubei Nasho," which found many readers. He was a genial, quiet, unostentatious gentleman, whose death will be regretted by a large circle of friends and admirers. He died in his sixty-ninth year, leaving a large family of children and grand-children.

AFFAIRS AT BAHREIN.—For some weeks past there has been a good deal of disturbance at Bahrein, in connection with the pearl fisheries, and matters cannot have improved as H. M.'s Pigeon has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed there. H. M.'s Sphinx is still at Bahrein. Some buglas belonging to Bahrein, which had been taken over to the rebel chief, have been towed back, and a very strong feeling now exists against the Chief of Bahrein. There are a number of Hindu pearl merchants, mostly from Tatta, at Bahrein, and from a letter received here it appears that one of them who happened to be alone in a boat with some Arabs and a couple of Bedouins was attacked by the latter, and severely wounded. The unfortunate man had one of his hands cut off from the wrist, and only managed to save his life by jumping overboard. The Bedouins after taking possession of all the pearls in the boat decamped, and no trace can be found of them.—*Sind Gazette.*

EVENING PARTY AT PEDDER ROAD

ON Tuesday, the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay gave an evening party, at "Goolshan," Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy's bungalow, Pedder Road, in honour of Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee's appointment to the Bench of the High Court, to which representative citizens of all classes and nationalities had been invited. Judges of the High Court, Members of the Legislative Council, and many other prominent citizens responded to the invitations ; and the party proved quite a success, especially as it was a clear evening. The invitations had been issued in the name of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the vice-president, and members of the Anjuman, of which Mr. Justice Budroodin is the president, and has for many years taken a warm interest in extending its usefulness. The compound of the bungalow was ablaze with lights, rosettes, and stands of coloured lanterns, while the bungalow itself was gorgeously illuminated with crystal chandeliers. It was tastefully decorated for the occasion, the floral arrangements doing great credit to the taste of Mr. H. A. Dubash, the local florist. The Band of the Marine Battalion, which was stationed in the front compound, and a string band which was stationed in the garden-grounds in the rear, played a selection of music during the evening. The guests were welcomed in the entrance by Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., A. M. Dharamsi, Fatehali Shaik Ahmed, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy, and others. Mr. Justice Budroodin, accompanied by his young son, Husson B. Tyabjee, arrived at the bungalow, about a quarter to ten o'clock, and being heartily welcomed by the gentlemen above-named, was escorted to the reception hall, where Mr. A. M. Dharamsi and others made many presentations to Mr. Justice Budroodin. He moved about freely in the assembly, and received the congratulations of his numerous friends on the esteem and respect, in which he is held among all classes of the community, as evidenced by the several entertainments got up for him. Among those present were : Mr. Justice Farran, Chief Justice of Bombay, Mr. Justice Jardine, the Hon. Mr. J. Macpherson, the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, Nawab Mehedi Ali, lately in the Nizam's service, the Persian Consul General, the Turkish Consul General, Messrs. P. C. H. Snow, H. W. Uloth, M. R. Jardine, D. Gostling, J. W. Smith, W. A. Chambers, S. Tomlinson, A. Murray, Dr. Waters, Dr. Sidney Smith, Messrs. Gilbert, Bowen, Moir, Peace, solicitors, High Court, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Dr. De Gama, Dr. E. Underwood, Professors Peterson, Macmillan, Muller, Messrs. J. W. Orr, S. E. Shellim, C. Hewett, W. R. Hamilton, L. A. Watkins, C. A. Turner, A. MacLaggan, R. M. Patel, M. H. Hakim, Hormusji Dadabhoy, P. H. Dastoor, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Dr. K. N. Bahadhurjee, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Meherali Mahomed Chinoy, Abdullabhoy Lalljee, Sirdar Dorabjee Pudumjee, Messrs. Hassanbhoy Visram, Rahimtulla Khairaj, Nensey bhoy Kahaj, E. E. Kurwa, Fazalbhoy Meharali Chinoy, Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, Messrs. L. N. Bansjee, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Amirudin Tyabjee, Najmudin Tyabjee, Dayabhoy Tapidas Virjdas, Sewjee Nathoo, Rustom K. R. Cama, J. C. Cama, Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Jaya Karadi Linga, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Sing, Rissaldar Sayadulla Khan, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor, Messrs. Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, F. S. Talyarkhan, Dost Mahomed Allana, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Shaik Adum Essoofbhoy, Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Mahomedbhoy N. Khairaj, Janardhan Gopal, Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy, D. R. Chichgar, R. S. Chitgupi, Moonshee Sayed Moinuddin, Cullandas Keshavdas, T. J. Desai, S. K. Sanjana, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Lalljee, Dorab Nusserwanjee Bahadhurjee, Budroodin Abdoola Koor, Kallabhoy Lulloobhoy, Mahomed Meya Kadre, Meherali Dewraj Master, Dady Hormusjee Dadabhoy, P. M. Kanga, Adamjee Peerbhoy, J. Setlur, Moola Mirza Khan, Kazee Cumroodin, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Cumroodin Amirudin, Moulvi Hidayatula, Peroo Mahomed, F. C. Gangapi, Valleebhoy Khanbhoy, Fazalbhoy Currimboy Ebrahim, Hajee Zenail Abadin Shirazi, Fazalbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Crushnarao R. Jayaker, R. F. Bahadhurjee, Abdulla R. Sayani, Mahomed Akbar Hyderi, Abdul Currim Cajeejee, Hashim Moizudin, Sayed Hamid Meya, &c.

About 10-30 p.m., an adjournment was made to the beautiful dining-hall of the bungalow, where ample refreshment buffets were laid, and the guests could obtain what creature comforts they wanted without causing the least inconvenience. The party dispersed at a late hour with floral presents, Mr. Justice Budroodin and his son being garlanded, and cheered as they left the bungalow.

THE DUARTE POISONING CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, recorded further evidence in the case, in which F. X. Fonseca, recently a bailiff in the Small Causes Court, stands charged with causing the death of A. Duarte. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Hemming defended, and Superintendent Brewin watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. Mrs. Tanner was one of the witnesses examined yesterday, and her evidence was a recapitulation of that given by her before the coroner. Mr. Hemming said that he intended to cross-examine the witness as from the evidence led before the coroner, it appeared to him that no "prima facie" case had been made out. He wished to show that no "prima facie" case had been made out so that there might be no necessity for the magistrate to commit the accused for trial.

Mr. Little said that so far from what Mr. Hemming said, there was not only a "prima facie," but a very strong, case made out against the accused.

Mr. Hemming contended that by his cross-examination he would be able to show that there was no case made out against the accused, who should be discharged by the magistrate.

The magistrate said that from the evidence already given before him he was of opinion that a sufficiently strong case had been made out to justify him to commit the accused to the Sessions for trial. He believed that it would save a great deal of time if he expressed his opinion that he would commit the accused for trial, a "prima facie" case having been made out.

Mr. Hemming submitted that notwithstanding this opinion, he was convinced that no "prima facie" case had been made out ; and if he would cross-examine the witness, he would very likely be able to induce the magistrate to discharge the accused.

Mr. Hemming then proceeded to cross-examine the witnesses, amongst them being Mrs. Tanner, Hashamali Azamali, a servant to the accused, and Mr. F. M. Stevens, M. R. C. S., veterinary surgeon. The enquiry was then adjourned till Thursday, (to-day).

AN important case, of interest to both the Paris and London Stock Exchanges, has just been tried in the Paris courts. An operator has carried on for several years speculations on the London Stock Exchange through a London broker. Having lost the sum of 30,000f., the Paris operator, says a Correspondent, sought to shirk the payment of this debt to the broker on the strength of Article 76 of the French Commercial Code, providing that Bourse transactions, in order to be valid, must pass through an agent de change (broker). The debtor urged that an English broker could not be a French agent de change. The Tribunal ruled that Article 76 applies to business none in France only, and that the transactions with the London broker being admittedly valid according to English law, the debtor's plea is unjustified. The London broker will now be able to get an order for the recovery of his debt. This decision ought to enable London brokers to do a good deal of French business, as they are not hampered by the Bourse tax, which, though light enough on ready money transactions, tells in business for the account.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE BROACH CITY PRESS COMPANY.

THE sixth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Narandas Purshotumdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—Your directors beg to lay before you for adoption the annual report of the company, with the audited accounts and balance-sheet, for the year ended 30th June, 1895. The total number of bales pressed at your presses at Pallej and Agra amount to 12,124 and 9,982, respectively. The joint-working agreement at Agra was renewed this year at the rate of Rs. 3 per bale, including hoops and gunnies, and the total pressing at all the presses was 31,423 bales, which shewed a falling-off of 2,277 bales in comparison to that of last year. Your Pallej factory has turned out this season 12,124 bales against 6,544 bales pressed last year, but owing to low rates for pressing which ruled at the neighbouring stations, your directors had also to make the necessary concession to meet the competition and be content with a smaller margin of profit. From the statement of accounts attached it will be seen that the total net earnings of the company amount to Rs. 10,287-0-1 including the sum of Rs. 106-6-10, brought forward from last year out of which your directors have appropriated Rs. 1,600 to depreciation of machinery account, and from the balance they recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 14 per share, free of income-tax, be paid to the shareholders, absorbing Rs. 8,400. They also recommend that a bonus of Rs. 100 be paid to the employees of the company, and that the balance of Rs. 187-0-1 be carried over to next year's account. Your buildings have been insured as under :—The Pallej Press building at Rs. 13,000. The Agra Press building at Rs. 14,000. The engines and machinery of your factories at Pallej and Agra are not insured. Messrs. Nanu Narayen Kothare and Narandas Purshotumdas, two of your directors, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You are required to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

Two shareholders having put questions regarding items in the accounts, which were answered by the chairman to their satisfaction, the report and the audited accounts were unanimously approved and adopted. It was proposed that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 14 per share, free of income-tax, be paid to the shareholders. A shareholder proposed that the rate be increased to Rs. 15 per share, but by a majority of votes the proposal was negatived, and the rate of Rs. 14 per share was agreed upon. The retiring directors, Messrs. Nanu Narayen Kothare and Narandas Purshotumdas, were re-elected. It was resolved that a bonus of Rs. 100 be sanctioned for distribution among the employees of the company. Mr. Motiram Haridas was appointed auditor of the company for the ensuing year with a remuneration of Rs. 75. The best thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors, manager, secretaries, treasurers and agents of the company for their good management of the company's affairs. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE SORAB WOOLLEN MILL.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Sorab Woollen and Cotton Mill, held yesterday, at its registered office in Hummum Street, under the presidency of Mr. Munoherji Framji Tamboli, it was resolved to confirm the resolutions passed at a meeting of the, shareholders held on the 3rd inst., and published in our issue of the 5th inst. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, and disposed of the following among other matters :—

RE RAGHUVIR MATHURAPRASAD.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for two months. There was no opposition ; and his lordship granted the application.

RE KHUSALCHAND UTAMCHAND.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a week's interim order. Mr. Vicajee, on behalf of Mr. Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, a creditor, in opposing the application, said that insolvent had fraudulently misappropriated a sum of Rs. 300, entrusted to him. His lordship enquired where the insolvent was. Mr. Manker said his client, unfortunately, was not in court. His lordship thereupon refused the application.

RE RUTTONJEE EDULJEE MISTREE.

Mr. M. N. Murzban for the insolvent applied for an interim order, remarking that the opposing creditor who was the insolvent's wife had for feited her right to arrears of maintenance as she had distinctly refused to live with him, when invited to do so. Mr. Manker, in opposing the application drew attention to an item of Rs. 90 in the schedule, which showed that the insolvent was in employment till last month, although it was stated for him that he had been out of employ for the past seven months. Mr. Murzban said that the item had been wrongly inserted by the clerk who prepared the schedule. His lordship refused to grant an interim order, remarking that, on the insolvent's own showing, his schedule was incorrect. Mr. Murzban then applied for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE FURDOONJEE ASPANDIARJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE BURJORJI LIMJEE BATLIBOYE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted for two months.

RE F. W. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a rule "nisi," calling upon the creditors to show cause why he should not be granted his discharge. His lordship granted the application.

RE DEWJEE RAMJEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted a month's extension of his interim order with leave to amend the schedule, and to serve notices.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THESE sports came off yesterday afternoon as usual, and were witnessed by a fairly large number of spectators, the ground as well as the weather being all that could be desired, and although all the events were not so well represented as they should have been, yet the whole of the programme was smartly gone through. The first event—tent-pegging by sections—was won in excellent style, by the Light Horse team, composed of Sergeant Ker, Troopers Bolton, Stevens, and Fischer ; the Royal Artillery team, consisting of Major Simpson, Captain Chamier, Lieutenant Peile, and Lieutenant Montresor taking the second place. Another Light Horse team and a Gymkhana team also competed. The first heat of the Spiral Race was won by Mr. Fischer, while Mr. Peile came first in the second heat, the final heat being won by Mr. Fischer. There were only four contestants for the Polo Flurry, Mr. Procter and Mr. Peile taking the first two places respectively, while the Horse Scurry, for owners up, was contested by a field of eight. The following are the results of the meeting :—

I EVENT—TENT-PEGGING BY SECTIONS.

Light Horse Team	1
Royal Artillery Team	2

II EVENT—SPIRAL RACE.

First Heat—Mr Fischer	1
Second Heat—Mr Peile	1
Final Heat—Mr Fischer	1

III EVENT—BUTLER'S STAKES—LADIES' NOMINATION.

Mrs Macbeth, nominatin Mr. Convella	1
Mrs Shaw, nominating Mr Roberts	2
Mrs Weyholl, nominating Mr Procter	0
Mrs Peile, nominating Mr Peile	0
Mrs Simpson, nominating Major Simpson	0
Mrs Carnegy, nominating Mr Birkett	0
Mrs Bloch, nominating Mr Montresor	0
Mrs Head, nominating Mr Head	0

IV EVENT—POLO FLURRY.

Mr Procter	1
Mr Peile	2

V EVENT—HORSE SCURRY.

Mr Fischer	1
Mr Convela	2
Mr Roberts	3

AN actress named Josephine Wirth has been sentenced at Vienna to three and-a half months' imprisonment for having pawned jewels worth one thousand florins which she had borrowed of two agents. It was shown that this young woman of twenty-four, who has never earned more than eight shillings a night, paid between three and four pounds per day for the loan of diamonds that she wore on the stage. She told the judge that this was quite a common thing with actresses of her class. Some borrowed jewels for one night when they went to a ball, and paid as much as seven pounds for the loan. She said they did it to make believe that the jewels were given to them as presents. In one of her dressmaker's bills one dress was put down at eight hundred florins. The judge had severe words for her, but he spoke still more sharply to the agents who lend these jewels at such exorbitant interest, trading on the vanity of ignorant women. The spectators at the trial were all of the class of the accused, and applauded loudly the judge's remarks on the agents.

THE MADRAS KISSING CASE.

WE stated some time ago writes the *Pioneer* that Surgeon-Major Clarence Smith, in response to the invitation of the Madras Government to appear before a non-judicial Commission sitting with closed doors, had asked that, as a preliminary to the inquiry, he should be reinstated, and that the inquiry should be public. The Secretary of State has now telegraphed saying that if Surgeon-Major Smith persists in refusing to appear before a Commission, he will pass final orders on his case. Surgeon-Major Smith has accordingly accepted the invitation of the Madras Government under protest. Both the Secretary of State and the Madras Government have thus succeeded in putting themselves once more in the wrong. If anybody has any doubt on this point, let him read Surgeon-Major Smith's letter to the Madras Government which we publish in another column. So far from there being any indication of a desire to evade an inquiry—which has most unfairly been insinuated—Surgeon-Major Smith declares himself most anxious for the fullest investigation, but he very naturally and properly deprecated a form of inquiry which ignored the fact that he had been punished unjustly, and was designed rather to give the appearance of an occasion for submitting pleas for mitigation than of a Court assembled to hear the evidence regarding a charge yet to be formulated and proved. By his protest Surgeon-Major Smith has definitely repudiated the assumptions underlying the mode of procedure the Madras Government has chosen to adopt, and upon the latter lies the responsibility for continuing to invest the case with a wholly misleading air of mystery. Were it surely known that Surgeon-Major Smith had committed a heinous offence, then consideration for the feelings of others connected with the case might have suggested an inquiry with closed doors ; but this is precisely what is not known as the Government of Madras must be very well aware.

The following is the letter dated 13th July, which Surgeon-Major Smith addressed to the Madras Government in reply to the invitation to appear before a Commission :—

Dear Sir,—In so far as your letter of the 9th inst. is an indication of a desire on the part of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India at length to give me an opportunity of answering charges upon which I have already been condemned unheard, and without notice as to their contents, I desire through the Government of Madras to convey to the Right Hon. Gentleman my grateful thanks.

But while I am, as I always have been, both anxious and ready to court the fullest investigation into the occurrences of the 28th April 1894, I am unable to accept the offer contained in your letter without making one last attempt to obtain from the Secretary of State the only redress for which I have pleaded, and the only redress which, in my opinion, can satisfy the justice of the case.

In my memorial, dated 7th November 1894, I submitted two matters to the consideration and decision of Sir Henry Fowler. First, I alleged—as is the fact—that the Government of Madras having condemned and punished me unheard (Sections 20 and 23 of my memorial) I was entitled to a hearing (Section 26) after reinstatement (Section 28). Secondly, I submitted that upon my admission of the facts (Section 3)—these being the only facts of which, at any time, I had had cognizance—my punishment was out of proportion to any offence I had committed. (Sections 25 and 28).

Did your letter invite me before a tribunal which was empowered to deal with either or both of these submissions, I would cheerfully avail myself of its invitation. If I could not establish that I had been punished without trial, I could not contest the legality or the morality of the award. If on my own admissions the Secretary of State was prepared to uphold the verdict of the Government, I could hope at the best for nothing better than a reduction of sentence. In either event I might be prepared, to allow that the onus lay upon myself.

It is, however, not proposed, as I understand, to enquire into either of these two submissions nor even into the truth of Mr. Clegg's *ex-parte* statements against myself, but into my denial of charges with which I had never been confronted before dismissal. The enquiry, moreover, is to be so conducted as to shift the burden of proof from the accuser to the accused. Your letter states that the Commission will "after reading the statements made against me," bear what I have to say, and then proceed to examine me, (1) on my apology to Mr. Clegg, (2) on the statements in my letters and memorial, and (3) on Mr. Clegg's statement. To this course I respectfully demur. I am both prepared and anxious to meet these charges; but, if as the Right Hon. the Secretary of State now concedes, I have endured the wrong of being ejected from my service unheard, then I press it that, before any further step is taken, I am entitled to the undoing of that wrong, and to be replaced in the position which but for that wrong I never should have forfeited. Had the Secretary of State been of opinion that I had not been punished unheard, no further enquiry would have been directed. Had he been of opinion that on my admissions the punishment was not excessive, he would have dismissed my appeal on that ground. But as I can interpret your letter only to mean that the supreme authority holds both that I have been punished unheard, and that my punishment can be justified, not on my own admitted facts, but, if at all, only in the event of Mr. Clegg's *ex-parte* charges being established, I feel strongly that I should once more pray the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to cancel my enforced resignation and to order my reinstatement in the service before inviting me to repel charges which are apparently, to be accepted *prima facie* as true, and of which I had neither notice nor knowledge when I was compulsorily retired, without hearing, from my profession. I respectfully claim that the *status quo* should be restored. It is, I submit, the least that can be granted to one who like myself, has been punished unheard. I courteously protest against being now placed in a position worse than that in which I should have been placed had the Government of Madras, in lieu of condemning me unheard upon charges which were never furnished to me and of which I had no independent knowledge, elected to apply to me the usual procedure which attends enquiries into the alleged misbehaviour of public servants.

Had that procedure been adopted in my case at the outset, as I ask that it should be adopted now, I should have saved what I have now lost, my own pension and the benefit of my sixteen years' subscription to the fund, a benefit of which Mrs. Smith and our child have now been deprived. Apart from all other considerations, I claim reinstatement as being the only method enabling me—in any event—to make for my wife and daughter a slender provision, in case of my death, against penury and my load of debt.

Your letter conveys the further information that the suggested Commission is to be neither judicial nor public. Had I been dismissed only after trial both these safeguards would have been accorded me during that trial. I respectfully claim the benefit of both still. More particularly am I desirous that the same publicity should attach to any contemplated proceedings as attached to the publication of my unfortunate case, during the discussion of which in the public press the local Government published the despatch of the Secretary of State dismissing me long before I myself heard of the comments in the press or knew that any dismissal had been directed.

I have trespassed at some length upon your patience, because I am above all things anxious that no mistaken impression should prevail that I am loath to face enquiry. I have repeatedly demanded enquiry. I ask for it still. But only upon those terms and subject to those ordinary conditions and sanctions to which all innocent persons, as yet untried, are entitled.

In conclusion, I pray the Government of Madras to be good enough to forward this letter to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India as my respectful and earnest protest against a suggested procedure which, *firstly* ignores the wrong under which I have been suffering for the last twelve months to the serious detriment of my reputation, my health, and my income : which, *secondly*, leaves the selection of my judges in the hands of my accusers : which, *thirdly*, while it silently concedes that I have been punished unheard and that the charges, unproved, cannot support the sentence passed upon me, seeks to throw upon me the burthen of disproving allegations made by persons with whom I have never been brought face to face : and which, *lastly*, in its vagueness nowhere defines with reasonable precision either my position and privileges as the accused party, nor the powers and privileges, of the gentlemen who are to sit both as judges and apparently as prosecuting counsel, in judgment upon me.

I pray the courtesy of an early intimation either that the Government will forward this letter in its entirety to the Secretary of State, or that it declines my request.

ARCHDUKE JOSEPH, brother of the Queen of Belgium, has arranged (a Vienna correspondent says) some interesting bear hunts on his estates in Transylvania, to take place in the last week of August. Both the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, it is asserted, have promised to attend and take part.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE native papers are very hard upon the Hon. Mr. Nugent, the acting Financial Member of the Bombay Government, for what they term his avowal of official infallibility and for official insolence to the non-official members. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" accuses him of an unwarranted attack on the native non-official members, and considers it to be a matter of the highest satisfaction to notice the brief but frank and genuine expression of opinion of His Excellency the President in Council as to the "temperate" character of the debate and the unobjectionable nature of the speaches of the nonofficial critics. Both the manner and matter of Lord Sandhurst's observations which wound up the financial debate, were, says our contemporary, in pleasing contrast with those of the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent. It was indeed most honourable to his liberal and sympathetic instinct, as the head of Government and Chairman of the legislative assembly of the Presidency, to have delivered himself on the occasion in the way he did. The "Gujerati" remarks that "the last session of the Provincial Legislative Council presents some striking contrasts. While the replies given by the Hon. Mr. Birdwood and Lord Sandhurst were on the whole conceived in a sympathetic and communicative spirit, and not couched in too confident or defiant language, we are sorry we cannot say the same thing about the other replies. The same difference in tone is clearly observable in their speeches and that of the Hon. Mr. Nugent. He does not seem to have as yet realized that an exhibition of a little more modesty, sympathy, and confidence, and a little less display of conscious self-superiority on the side of high officials will have a much calming influence all round." The discussion in the Council has given the "Subodha Prakash" a general idea that the "elected members and the paid executive and other members of government have some how come to regard each other as natural enemies. We are of opinion that both are to blame for such a state of things though each will be ready with his reasons for regarding the other as of a hostile spirit." The most pleasing part of the meeting, according to our contemporary, was certainly the speech of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst "His Excellency is fresh from the free air of his native land and therefore is yet happily uninfluenced by officials and official sympathies. We are grateful as we always are, for such sympathy and kindliness proceeding from a love of fairness and a natural absence of prejudice Lord Sandhurst characterised the discussion as exceedingly temperate and admitted that the subjects brought forward seemed to him alike important and useful despite the cynic observations of Mr. Nugent."

INDIA AND THE FATE OF CHITRAL.

The native papers unanimously condemn the decision of Lord Salisbury to retain the position in Chitral. The decision arrived at by the late Government, the warnings and protests from England's greatest statesmen and gengrals, backed as they were by an unanimous native public opinion in this country have been alike lost upon the noble and virtuous Lord bending to advance the glory of Britain. Melancholy forebodings are roused in "the Subodha Prakash" "at the announcement of Lord Salisbury's resolve when we remember that a handful of British troops are now to be permanently stationed at Chitral as a clever stroke of policy and political prescience, when but a few months ago the stay of Robertson and his men in the very place had caused so much anxiety and where for Robertson's relief India had to sacrifice some of her best soldiers and 3 crores of rupees. We here mark but a return to the policy which brought on us the frightful and murderous Afghan wars with their miseries and massacres. The cloud now no bigger than a man's hand scarcely discernible to the naked eye or to ordinary observers will in time overspread the horizon and the Prime minister may then see that in his haste to undo an act because it was done by his enemies the liberals, had earned for him the curse of depopulated districts an impoverished empire and a bleeding nation." Other native papers speak against the measures in the same solemn tone of warning. The "Indian Spectator," however, thinks somewhat differently, and remarks : "The Conservatives have signalized their return to power by clutching at Chitral, that is at so much or solittle of it as is likely to stand them in good stead in the hour of emergency. We are no quite sure if the Liberals would have done less, all the assurances from high quarters to the contrary. They might have deferred doing it, or done much the same thing in another manner or under a different name. The fact is, no Ministry or house, and no Government in India, could afford long to set aside expert opinion. And when, as in the present case, it happens to be military opinion bent upon acquiring a slice of land from a neighbour, or control over it, at other people's expense, the odds are entirely in favour of the aggressors."

A NOBLE BEQUEST.

The "Indian Spectator" writes that the noble bequest of nearly two lakhs and a half, left by Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, and almost doubled by members of his family, reflects honour on the Parsi common wealth, and is a shining example to the other communities of India. We doubt if Rajas and Nawabs have the large-heartedness to leave such legacies to

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DR. GHEESTA Leaves Bombay for a Fortnight or so, for Up-country, as his Professional Services are required by a Chief in Kathiawad.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
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Examination and Certificate	10 0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 1-12-0. Special mixtures. Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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AGENTS WANTED

INDIAN INDUSTRY; being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK. Price 8 Annas. CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay. " THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. " HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 21.

YESTERDAY'S London financial telegram through Reuter advised that Consols were unchanged in price, 107 7-16 still being the rate. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India remained at 1s. 1 1-8d., and Paris Exchange on London, together with the other financial quotations, continued as before. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower at 30 3-8d. per oz.; while in New York the metal was again quoted at 66¾ cents per oz., demand Exchange on London also being unaltered at 4·90½ dollars. Yellow metal was 4 11-16. The Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom for the week ending on Friday was 2,670,000 qrs. or 100,000 qrs. less than in the previous week.

The Wheat and Seeds markets were dull in tone yesterday. White Delhi was 4s. 11½d. per cental, ex-quay, on the spot in Liverpool; Brown Rapeseed was 30½s. nominal per 416 lbs., for shipment this or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk.

Spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool continued at 3 29-32d. per lb.; but arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3¾d. for August-September delivery, and 3 61-64d. for December-January. The market closed steady; Surats, quiet; and Arrivals, steady. Sales amounted to 8,000 bales, including 300 bales East Indians; Imports *nil*. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York yesterday 7 9-16 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton; but September Futures rose 3 points to 7-30 cents. Receipts at the Ports were *nil*; while Exports to Britain totalled 3,000 bales.

In our local Cotton Market the tone has been firm to-day, and a little business has been done at former rates. Exporters have held aloof; but 800 bales have been taken by the mills, made up of 100 bales Akola at Rs. 175; 200 Bengal at Rs. 152; 200 Anjari at Rs. 195; 200 Oojein at Rs. 180; and 100 Broach (ginned) at Rs. 202 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Both markets have been steady, and only a small and medium business has passed, respectively, with rates in the same position as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	909 bales.
Wheat	12,610 cwts.
Linseed	626 "
Rapeseed	3,005 "
Gingellyseed	1,156 "
Popyseed	1,746 "
Rice	752 "

FREIGHTS continue dull, and rates in general are unaltered, with to-day's business very small. Dunkirk alone has been done at 14s. per ton for September shipment:—

EXCHANGE.—To-day the market has been steady, with business passing on a very limited scale, and quotations at 1s. 1 7-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, ready 1s. 1¼d. forward, and 1s. 1 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. For Bank Paper there has been but little enquiry either way, and Merchants' paper has also been scarce, the result of to-day's drawings of Council Bills being awaited. Closing quotations are as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 1 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 7-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 ¼d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 1 5-16d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	140¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The rate for Cash advanced to 108 7-16, but that for Account remained at 108¼, in a strong market, and both rates closed on the same level.

SHARES.—The only movement to-day to speak of has been in Cotton Mill scrip, in which we note the following changes:—Colaba Land and Mill and Oriental, each Rs. 5 higher; Lukhmidas and Manockjee Petit Rs. 10 and Rs. 60 more, respectively; and Queen Mills Rs. 15 dearer. While, on the other hand, Howard and Bullough have declined Rs. 10, and Leopold Rs. 2. Bombay and Burmah have advanced Rs. 25 in the first issue; and Treacher and Co. are Rs. 2½ lower.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingrueh is closed for traffic until further notice.

Communication between Shanghai, Tientsin and Pekin restored.

Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st August, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	5	30 p.m.	15	21
Teheran	21	1	57 p.m.	...	15
Suez	21	2	55 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 21st August 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	30	...	1
Karachi	...	18	...	1
Madras	...	28	...	1

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th August 1895 on 1,974·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,22,000	1,25,000	4,000	2,51,000
Or per mile of Railway	73	75	2	150
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	5,76,000	10,00,000	23,000	15,98,000
Total for 6 weeks ...	6,98,000	11,25,000	24,000	18,47,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,20,939	3,13,091	3,392	4,37,422
Per mile of Ry do.	72	187	2	261
Total to corresponding date do.	7,50,296	13,65,795	31,732	21,47,823

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,86,422
Ditto to date ..... " 3,00,823

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th August 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	100	10	710
Or per mile of Railway	34	6	1	41
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	2,150	600	20	3,770
Total for 6 weeks ...	3,750	700	30	4,480
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	345	132	1	478
Per mile of Ry do.	20	8	.....	28
Total to corresponding date do.	2,056	969	19	3,044

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 232
Ditto to date ..... " 1,436

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 20.

10 p.m. ... 79·5

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21.

6 a.m. ... 77·0
10 a.m. ... 78·3
2 p.m. ... 79·9
6 p.m. ... 80·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CRISP—August 21, at Slater Road, Tardeo, Bombay, Vicky Mary, the beloved daughter of H. and M. Crisp, aged 11 years, 8 months, and 5 days. Funeral will leave this (Thursday) morning at 7 o'clock. Friends kindly accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DURRELL-PANK—August 13, at Ajmere, Rajputana, the wife of Surgeon-Major P Durrell-Pank, of a son.

FRITH—August 10, at Murree, the wife of Major W H Frith, R A, of a son.

HART—August 7, at Simla, the wife of G S Hart, of the Indian Forest Service, of a daughter.

HEARLE—August 9, at Naini Tal, the wife of N Hearle, Forest Service, of a daughter.

RATTRAY—August 12, at Calcutta, the wife of Walter Rattray, Esq, Giridih, of a son.

SMAIL—August 15, at Alleppey, Travancore, the wife of Henry Small, of a daughter.

THOMSON—At Ligri Pukri, Assam Co, the wife of J Alex Thomson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CARROLL—O'SULLIVAN—August 15, at St John's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev J Sharp, William Carroll, Madras Forest Service, to Mary, third daughter of John O'Sullivan, of Bangalore.

WALSH—BRADLEY—At Allahabad, by the Rev John Cameron, Henry Walsh to Lillian Emily Bradley, eldest daughter of the late Mr James Henry Bradley, of Allahabad.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1895.

GOVERNMENT records have a reputation for dulness, which is sometimes well-deserved, but the quality of dulness or otherwise depends quite as much upon the predilections of the reader as upon the style and method of the writer. Any one interested in the brief and simple annals of the poor, or a student of land revenue questions, could scarcely desire to read a publication more interesting, in some parts at any rate, than the "Papers relating to the Revision Survey Settlement of the Murbad Taluka, of the Thana Collectorate," which has just been issued, and is available for purchase at the sum of ten annas six pies per copy. It is from such publications that we obtain a clear insight into the condition and life of the agricultural people who form the bulk of the population of this Empire. The sub-division of Murbad, the most easterly portion of the Thana Collectorate, is of an oblong shape, broader at the western extremity than at the eastern, and runs to the foot of the Sahyadri Ghats, which separate it on the east from the Deccan. In former years the Kolis descended these Ghats from time to time and raided on the villagers. The whole district is rough and broken, and being divided into seven main water-sheds, it is undulating throughout. The country is very picturesque at the foot of the Sahyadri range, being cut up into narrow valleys and ravines seamed by rocky streamlets. The taluka contains several high lying isolated plateaus, and is well wooded; with belts of teak wood forest, mowra, mango, and other trees. The sub-division is well-watered, but most of its rivers run through rocky channels, much below the level of the surrounding country, and are therefore useless for irrigation, more especially as their supply of water nearly ceases in the hot weather. Although the wells are fairly numerous, the water derived from them for drinking purposes is bad and scanty in parts, but under the provisions of the Village Sanitation Act this defect is being gradually remedied. The average rainfall is not so heavy as that of the neighbouring taluka of Karjat, but the district seems more malarious, probably owing to its being more wooded and more land-locked. The daily variations of temperature are very trying, the nights and early mornings being exceedingly cold, and the heat of the sun excessive during the day. It is therefore not surprising that the health of the people is indifferent. Fever is very prevalent after the rains, and guinea-worm is a common complaint. The death-rate of 2·7 per cent. is not however abnormally high for the rural districts. The birth-rate is 3·6 on the total population. The favourable monsoon affords unusual opportunity for cultivating the superior varieties of rice, which is the staple crop for export. The people very rarely grow second crops after rice. In the varkas uplands they cultivate the various kinds of dwarf millets with which the coarser kinds of rice are used for home consumption, most of this latter class of land being just outside the limit that would make grass export profitable. Mr. Turnbull, the Deputy Superintendent of the Konkan Revenue Survey, refers in his report to what has been done in the cultivation of varkas land, in some of the villages in the east on the high-lying plateaus as "a striking proof of the agricultural value of the hitherto despised varkas soil of the Konkan, as it shows that with careful cultivation throwing it up into fallow for long intervals is not absolutely necessary."

Some important changes have taken place in the conditions under which the people obtain a livelihood, since the Murbad Taluka was originally settled in 1859-60. Owing, however, to the entire absence of trade and manufactures, and the complete dependence of the people on agriculture alone, the progress has not been so great as elsewhere in the Konkan. The improvement is not confined to particular castes or parts of the taluka, for its benefits have been participated in by Kunbis, Mahars, Kolis, and Thakurs, all of whom are reported to be in a fair and thriving condition. "Even the Katkari," says Mr. Turnbull, "now seeks steady field-work and employment, and is altering his wandering habits." The population has increased during the period by over forty one per cent. Perhaps nothing has so immensely contributed to the increased prosperity since the original survey as the road that has been made, extending from Kalyan to Waishakhra at the Kanakona river, a total length of twenty-two miles. It is metalled, but not bridged, the rivers being crossed by fords and ferries in the rains. Although this road in its present imperfect state terminates abruptly its construction has changed the whole character of the export carrying trade, which was formerly conducted by means of pack bullocks, whilst now most of it is carried by carts. At the original settlement only 89 of those useful vehicles existed in Murbad, when the last record was taken the number had risen to 1,635, while on the other hand horses and ponies had declined from 364 to 137. The road has made Kalyan the principal market for the district, and of course this has necessitated a change in the relative position of the villages, which were grouped at the original settlement with reference to the facilities each possessed for communication with the mart. The "feeder lines" to the road are nothing better than rough country tracks passing over steep ascents and through deep and rocky stream beds. In his report Mr. Turnbull strongly urges the desirability of connecting the road with the one starting from Junnar, in the Poona Collectorate. By such a connection a road to new markets and to the nearest port would be opened out to the Poona districts, and to the land-locked villages of Murbad, and no doubt the customary advantages of increased employment for the poor, increased demand for food and forage, and better prices for produce would follow in the train of the improved communication. The road was originally constructed with the intention of connecting it with the highway that terminates at Junnar, but the cost has hitherto stood in the way of linking up the only means of communication in a district where no railway line exists.

The satisfactory revenue history of the taluka, and the good prices at which the land has been let in such instances as have come to the notice of the Department, combined with improved communications, the increase in the number of live-stock kept, and the entire absence of the predatory raids of Kolis so common thirty years ago, may be mentioned among the circumstances which justify the Revenue Department in proposing and the Government in authorising an increase in the assessment. The taluka does not apparently possess among its inhabitants men of advanced political views to write long letters to the press, and wax eloquent at Congress meetings regarding the evils of enhancement. But, notwithstanding this lack, it is quite evident from the papers now published that the utmost care has been taken to keep the increase within moderate limits. It is sometimes said that the higher the official the more anxious he is to bring about heavy enhancements, but the records of this revision are very far from bearing out such an allegation. The grouping proposed by the Deputy Superintendent followed out that originally adopted, the main difference being that the six original groups are consolidated into four. The proposal was approved by the Superintendent and the Collector and in the main was accepted by the Survey Commissioner who, however, took exception to the inclusion in Group I. of two villages, which he considered on account of their outlying position should not be placed higher than Group II., and this view of the case is upheld in the final orders passed by Government. Similarly Mr. Ozanne has stood in the way of having quite so high a maximum for Group No. I., as that agreed upon by the three officers into whose hands the matter first came. The old maximum rates for the six groups descended eight annas at a time from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 2. The Deputy Superintendent proposed that the maxima for the four groups, under the new classification, should be Rs. 6, Rs. 5, Rs. 4, and Rs. 3. Mr. Ozanne approved of the rates for the three lower groups, but considered that for the first class too high. He pointed out to the Government that the result of the adoption of the rate would be to increase the assessment on rice-lands, even after eliminating the land classed as new rice, from twenty-two thousand to thirty-three thousand rupees, and expressed his opinion that the circumstances of the taluka did not warrant such an enhancement, equal to 47 per cent. Upon Mr. Ozanne's suggestion, therefore, Lord Sandhurst's Government have reduced the rate for the first group from Rs. 6 to Rs. 5·8, and this leaves the enhancement on old rice-lands at 30·9 per cent. Mr. Ozanne also differed from his assistants in regard to the assessment of rabi and varkas lands, being of opinion that the proper method of differentiation would have been the imposition of a position class on convertible lands. As the survey was completed without this being done, the Survey Commissioner seemed willing to accept the alternative of a sliding scale suggested by the Deputy Superintendent. But as in the meantime Government had issued a resolution of general application ordering that wherever the revision settlements had not already been introduced and guaranteed, the omission to record a position class should be rectified, and the necessary orders for a re-examination for this purpose have been given. Under this method the percentage of increase on the various classes of dry-crop lands in Murbad will be 56·9. This percentage may seem large at first side, but the Government resolution points out that the apparently high ratio of increase is caused by the inclusion in the assessment of new rice and rabi lands, the existence of which was practically ignored at the original survey. "On varkas alone," says the Governor-in-Council, "the enhancement is 30·2 per cent., a figure which, taken in connection with the fact that the average assessment works out to little more than 4 annas an acre, cannot be considered in any way excessive." On the whole there seems no reason why the ryots of Murbad should be discontented with the assessment that has now been fixed for a period of thirty years.

A SPECIALISED branch of engineering dealing with water-supply has now attracted the attention of the Bombay Municipality, and the talk of certain of its members flows with all the liberality that may be observed at those clubs, where old women of the male sex discuss their neighbours' private affairs. These gentlemen have heard, but do not believe it, that years of practical experience have to be piled on scientific study before a man can be trusted with the charge of water-works. It may hold true for other people, but it certainly does not touch them; besides, are they not irresponsible, are they not beyond the reach of fine or imprisonment with regard to Municipal acts; and is there not always the joy of checkmating "the other side" to work for, whatever the subject of contention may be? There are in the Bombay Municipality some men who do all they can to be well informed upon the subjects they discuss, and who work with a single eye to the interests of progress and economy. They are always worth listening to, but as they are not experienced water engineers, their propositions have finally to be put into shape by an expert. If they go too much into detail, they are liable to be wrecked by adversaries, whose only object is not to aid, but to find fault. It is worthy of note that there are engineers in the Municipal Council. They are not water-works engineers, and they have so far taken no part in the present discussion. According to the published reports our reformers have got it into their heads that the filtering material at Malabar Hill having become very dirty, is spoiled, and must be entirely renewed. In other places the fouled material is washed and used again, the dirt being all on the surface. It is proposed in order to arrive at exact information regarding rates of filtration to make experiments extending over several months, but no mention is made of any accurate report or statement as to the condition of water entering and issuing from the filters in their present condition. Surely this is the first thing to do: the condition, after microscopic and chemical analysis. No one, during the discussion, has mentioned that the Municipality does not possess any proper appliance for washing filter sand, although at all filtering stations sand washers are necessary. The washing tanks at Malabar Hill can only be used with a scandalous waste of water. There are a good many water-works in India, and their variety includes every possible type, ancient and modern. They are nearly all the subject of annual reports, a considerable number of which ought to be found properly classified and catalogued in the Municipal Library for the use of officials and members. Has the Bombay Municipality ever tried to collect the useful experience of other Municipalities with a view to avoid the repetition of errors, already demonstrated, or to save expenditure by doing things in the best known manner? One of our correspondents puts the matter bluntly, but not without good reason, when he says the senseless habit of talking for the sake of talking or of opposing an adverse party, has brought the Bombay Municipality to such a poor position in the estimate of capable end useful men, that the proportion of them that leavens the Council is becoming smaller, and it will be found that as this change goes on the cost of Municipal administration, whether it is paid in money or in mortality, will increase. There is nothing new to be discovered in Municipal duties. It consists principally in knowing what you are talking about, telling the truth, and stopping when you have done. Any departure from this rule can only be disastrous.

M. ELIE DE CYON in his new "Histoire de l'Entente Franco-Russe" is rather more biographical than historical in his reminiscences, for M. de Cyon is intensely reminiscent, and he evidently believes that M. de Cyon is of very great importance to the state. There is a story told of a stage-struck youth who boasted that he was playing in "Hamlet" at a leading theatre. "But you are not 'Hamlet,' are you," asked his friend. "No, I am the Dictator of Denmark." "And who was he? I don't remember him in the play," was the natural reply. "Oh, you must; I lead the band of men who rush in and cry 'Laertes shall be King.' It is really a more important part than Hamlet from one point of view." M. de Cyon played such a part in the formation of the Entente Franco-Russe. But he would have us believe that he was the arbiter of fate, that it was he who ruled destiny in this matter at all events, and the Franco-Russian alliance was his own creation. It is said on good authority however that M. de Cyon is a Russian not a Frenchman at all, and was not long ago a Russian professor of science who was much more in favour with his Government than he was with his own students. When he left St. Petersburg he went to Paris, and for a space edited the "Gaulois," and after that the "Nouvelle Revue." Since then, writes Mrs. Crawford, by way of showing how completely he has forsaken science for politics and things in general, "he has written a number of works in the manner of this one under consideration. He seems to be a great authority on secret treaties and conversations of diplomatists. He shows us, with much circumstance, how Austria tricked Russia, how M. Bismarck tricked everybody, and how, in the end, Fate, not unaided by M. de Cyon, tricked him." The author then goes beyond the legitimate range of either history or biography, and advocates war, which he believes is not only justifiable but desirable. The feature of M. de Cyon's five hundred pages, which is of most interest to this country however is that document therein reproduced, purporting to be the text of an original letter, which Queen Victoria wrote to the Maharaja Dhulip Singh, when throwing off his allegiance to England he wrote his seditious letter to the Russian Government. The letter is dated July 6, 1886, and represents her Majesty as writing to the Maharaja: "I *cannot* believe this of *you who always* professed such loyalty and devotion *towards me*, your truest friend and who, I may say, took a maternal interest in you from the time when, now thirty-two years ago, you came to England as a beautiful, a charming boy! I watched your life with true interest, and thought your home with your amiable wife and fine children was a pattern to all Indian Princes. But after the death of your really true and devoted friend Colonel Oliphant, bad and false friends have surrounded you, and put things into your head and heart, which I am sure *never could* under *other* circumstances have enclosed them. Let me appeal to all that is noble in you, and abandon wild ideas and plans, which can only plunge you into deeper difficulties and lead to disastrous consequences. Think of me as your best friend and the godmother of your dear son who bears my name." Everyone knows the story of the Maharaja's coquetting with Russia, and is acquainted with the fact that his endeavours to stir up revolt in India were no more successful than his attempt to gain Russian favour. Russia would have no dealings with him. The Sikhs disclaimed kinship with him. Yet M. de Cyon, unmindful of these facts or w

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Address, in reply to the Queen's Speech, was voted by the House of Commons last night.

The House of Commons has invalidated Mr. Daly's election for Limerick.

Mr. William Lowther has been elected Chairman of Committees.

STRIKE OF JUTE WORKERS IN DUNDEE.

Seven thousand jute workers have gone out on strike at Dundee for higher wages.

WRECK OF A CHANNEL STEAMER.

The Channel steamer Seaford, when nearing Newhaven yesterday, foundered after being in collision. There were 300 passengers on board, all of whom were saved.

THE PORTE STILL OBDURATE.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Porte has again rejected the demand made by the Powers for foreign control over the proposed reforms in Armenia.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

ROME, Aug. 21.

Much soreness is felt in Italy owing to the denunciation by France of the Commercial Treaty between Italy and Tunis, thereby destroying an important Italian trade.

THE WAR IN MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Aug. 21.

An official despatch from General Duchesne, dated the 12th instant, has been published, in which he states that he has arrived on the heights, near Andriba, upon which place the French forces are advancing.

The French newspapers are very pessimist regarding the Campaign in Madagascar, and in letters from their correspondents, dated 22nd July, state that the mortality among the troops is deplorably large.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CHITRAL TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

The following moves of the Chitral troops took place on the 20th instant:—To Serai, the 15th Sikhs, and half-a-squadron of Guides Cavalry; to Dargai, No. 6 Company Madras Sappers and Guides Infantry from Dargai and one squadron of 9th Bengal Lancers; to Mardan, East Lancashires; to Nowshera, half-a-squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers; and to Chakdara, the Bedfords.

One Squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers moved to Dargai on the 19th.

The 34th Pioneers are quartered at Malakand.

Sanction has been given to the return of the photographic section of the Sappers with the Chitral Force to Roorkee.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

The withdrawal of troops from across the frontier is progressing satisfactorily.

Sir George Robertson is proceeding by rapid marches to Chitral for the installation of the young Mehtar in a durbar.

THE TIBET-SIKKIM BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

All members of the Tibet-Sikkim Boundary Commission, with their escort, reached Gantok, via Legyah, yesterday. Incessant rain fell up to the 19th instant. There was no sickness among the party.

LIEUTENANT CAMPBELL.

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Lieutenant Campbell, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, who was badly wounded near camp Boya, in the Tochi Valley, is making favourable progress, although he has been exempted from duty owing to bones of both his leg being fractured.

THE PAMIRS.

General Gerard wires, dated the 13th instant, from Orka Bell, that excellent progress continues.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Jacob has been appointed Assistant Political Agent at Zhob, vice Mr. Maconaghey granted leave to proceed to England.

THE PLANTERS' CONFERENCE.

BANGALORE, Aug. 21.

The Planters' Conference assembled at eleven o'clock this morning. Mr Romilly introduced the subject of registration of the maistries. Almost immediately afterwards the meeting resolved into a committee. After a brief discussion of the principle of measure, a draft drawn up by the Advocate-General, was considered clause by clause. At 3-45 p.m. the Conference resolved into a general meeting, and confirmed the revised draft, approved of in the committee.

The Conference next urged the necessity of licensing cooly maistries, but leaves the question of registration entirely to Government, if Government desire the registration the planters have no objection. T-avancore, Nelliampathies, and Pulney delegates opposed to the principle of the proposed Bill, but were easily outvoted.

The Nilgiri delegate then opened the subject of freights. He proposed that it be first ascertained how much freight planters are able to offer, and that shipping companies be asked direct to quote their rates for such guaranteed freight. The resolution was rejected by seventeen votes to ten.

Attention was next drawn to the unsatisfactory condition of roads and communications in some districts, and the absolute lack of roads in others. The meeting again recorded its opinion that the roads should be better attended to.

As regards Ceylon import duty on tea it was resolved that if the former reference to the Governor of Ceylon failed he should be addressed again. The secretary was instructed to communicate to the Madras Chamber of Commerce their views as to the exemption from import duty all chemicals for fertilizing purposes.

As regards currency the meeting endorsed a memorandum, drawn up long ago, by the Wynaad Planters' Association, disapproving of the attempt of the Government of India to give an artificial value to the rupee by closing the mints, but as that action hitherto failed the Association reserve further agitation.

The meeting adjourned till to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, Aug. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here on Saturday evening.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore, to-day, the 21st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 1-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59½
Bar Silver	30 3-8

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

At a meeting of the City Municipality, held this evening, it was resolved that an address of welcome be presented to Lord Elgin, Viceroy of India, on visiting the capital of the Deccan. A sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned to meet incidental expenses.

The Sarvajanik Sabha will also present an address of welcome to the Viceroy.

The Viceroy is expected at Poona on the 10th November next.

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst gave a garden-party this evening. The weather was threatening. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, amongst whom were General and Mrs. Nairne, General and Mrs. Blundell, the Bishop of Bombay, the Honourable Mr. Nugent, the Honourable Mr. Monteith, the Honourable Mr. Birdwood, Surgeon-Major-General, Mrs., and the Misses Turnbull, Colonel and Mrs. Humfrey, the Honourable Mr. and Mrs. Vidal, Surgeon-Major-General and Mrs. Webb, Colonel Peile, Surgeon-Major General Warren, Colonel and Mrs. Stevens, Colonel and Mrs. Elliot, and several others. The arrangements made by Major Owen, Military Secretary, were in perfect order. The guests were received by Captain Heneage and Risaldar Saidulla Khan, Aides-de-Camp to the Governor, and afterwards introduced to his Excellency. Several amusements were provided for the visitors, some of whom indulged in in golf, tennis, and shooting. The Governor's Band was in attendance. The party broke at 7 p.m.

EXTENSIVE DACOITIES.

News has been received of a serious dacoity having taken place at the village of Maticopps, in the Belgaum Collectorate. The dacoits plundered three houses, and carried away property, worth Rs. 43,000. The villagers had buried their valuables underground; but they were tortured and forced by the dacoits to show the spot. The dacoits unearthed the jewellery, and carried away their booty leisurely without any molestation. Mr. Holland, District Superintendent of Police at Belgaum, who proceeded to Bangalore on short leave, has come back. The inhabitants are alarmed at the enormities and outrages being committed fearlessly by the robbers. The police are working hard.

Another docoity is also reported to have taken place at the village of Aralikati, on the 17th instant. Here, too, a considerable amount of property was carried away.

A PROTEST MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, Aug. 21.

A meeting of over three thousand Hindus was held, this evening, to protest against the obstruction caused by the Mahomedans yesterday, to the Pola procession, and to send an application to the District Magistrate to settle the matter once for all.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.

THE PRESIDENCY TEAM.

To-morrow and Saturday are the days fixed for the most important event of the cricket season in Bombay, the international match between the Parsees and the Europeans of the Presidency. As usual the forthcoming fixture is a topic of eager conversation, and it is anticipated that at least ten thousand people will assemble on the Maidan to witness it. All the important clubs and institutions, both European and Native, are pitching special tents around the ground where the two communities are to meet each other with their willows and leather to-morrow. The majority of the spectators, however, will have to stand or sit around the boundary, unmindful of sun or rain. The match this year is fixed for a very suitable date, as Friday is a general holiday, and many mercantile firms and business-places will be closed on that day.

We have already given the names of the Parsee cricketers together with some notes regarding their play. The Presidency XI. this time is composed of Captain Poore, Captain Carnegy, Messrs. Stephens, Jardine, Raikes, Hair, Greig, Luard, Reynolds, Browne, and Captain Anderson. Captain Poore, perhaps the best all round sportsman in India, is a very useful man in a cricket XI., being a stylish bat, a change-bowler, and very serviceable field. Even with his injured hand he was seen playing the Bombay Gymkhana, on behalf of Mhow with the form and grace peculiar to the ex-A.-D.-C., who only the last season was admittedly the best man in Poona. Captain Carnegy, we believe, will be on the wicket. In the match with the Parsees he will not have to untie the pads and remove the gloves as was the case yesterday, because the Presidency XI., includes more than eight bowlers. He has made consistently good scoring this season, but it can scarcely be said he has been exhibiting first class bowling. Stephens, the cricket secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana, is a reliable bat, and is useful behind the stumps. He has given a good account of himself during the season, and stands very high in averages. He belongs to that class of bats, which can play with confidence against Parsee bowling. Jardine is next to Greig, the most punishing bat and the surest field in the Presidency, and when necessary he can do damage as a bowler. Raikes who has led the Presidency against the Parsees on previous occasions has proved a very able captain and a most destructive bowler. When two batsmen have settled down he possesses a happy knack of dissolving the partnership by using devices worthy of a practised hand. Hair, who has been amongst us one season only, boasts of the best average in taking wickets. He has been a successful bowler against every team that has contested the Bombay Gymkhana, his performance at the last two matches being especially noticeable. The Parsees will play him in Bombay for the first time, and will thus have an opportunity to prove whether they have so progressed in a most important department of the game as to be able to treat Hair lightly. Greig, undoubtedly the best man (so far as defence is concerned) in the XI., has been having hard luck lately. Last year he carried out his bat against the Islam, the Hindu, and even the Parsee team. He still possesses good form however, and unless the ground sells him he is not likely to get out without giving a good account of himself. Luard is a fast scoring bat, and stands fourth in the XI. Reynolds comes next. He has faced the Parsees in both capacities, in Madras and at Poona. He bowls very well and holds his own in a defensive as well as offensive attitude. Browne, the hero of the Poona match, on Tuesday, has left a very good impression both as a cautious bat and a damaging bowler. After a semi-circular run he lets go the leather which with a tremendous break shoots with great velocity and often removes the bails. As was proved in the match the day before his fast deliveries are capable of smashing the bails to pieces. Anderson, the left-hander, is very well-known to Bombay cricketers, every match he has trundled in, he has come out successful Being a left-hander he possesses the advantage of sending a leg-break more often than his right-handed colleagues. The peculiarity of his delivery puzzles the batsman. He is a hard slogger, and is good for a century if the bowlers allow him to remain between the wickets for half-an-hour.

THE PARSEE TEAM.

The committee responsible for the selection of the representative XI. of the Zoroastrians have finally decided that the following players should participate in the great match on behalf of their community:—S. B. Spencer, B. D. Gagrat, N. C. Bapasola, D. N. Writer, K. M. Mistry, D. D. Kanga, D. E. Mody, B. C. Machliwala, D. C. Daruwala, E. R. Gazdar, and B. M. Bilimoria. The players, our readers will notice, are the same we anticipated last week, and about whose individual cricketing merits we have already given a few notes in a previous issue of the *Bombay Gazette*.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The results of the elections in the manufacturing districts in and around Manchester clearly show that there is a very real peril of the overthrow of the Indian cotton import duties. From the point of view of the Indian tax-payer there is only one satisfactory feature in the Lancashire elections so far as they regard this question, namely, that Mr. Balfour avoided direct committal on the crucial question by telling the Manchester voters that had bi-metallism prevailed no necessity for the imposition of the cotton duties would have arisen. The party which swept the electoral field in the manufacturing districts will naturally seek to justify the expectations aroused that by one means or another the duties will be got rid of by striving to bring about an international understanding with a view to the rehabilitation of silver. The more sanguine may even hope that this course will precede the manipulation of the Indian tariff, to redeem rash promises, of which there were plenty to the millowners and millworkers of Manchester. The most influential member of the Government next to Lord Salisbury is not disposed to under-value the service rendered by expectant Lancashire electors to the Coalition on the first day of the elections. Writing on the 24th ultimo to the chairman of the Manchester Conservative Association, Mr. Balfour fully acknowledged the magnitude of the obligation and its claim to recognition:—"I feel that the action of Manchester in returning five out of six Unionists on the first day of the election, and before the general trend of public opinion was known, has had such important public consequences that special acknowledgements are due from the party at large, both to the Central Association and to the workers in the six divisions." There is no doubt whatever that the "action of Manchester," which had such an important influence on the general result, was due to a determination to get rid of the cotton duties and make a clean sweep of all who voted for them. Mr. Thomas Snape, one of the rejected, attributes his defeat mainly to his vote which was unwillingly given for the late Government on the Indian import duties on cotton goods. "These duties ought not to have been levied," he says, "at a time when Lancashire had been suffering so long and from such severe depression. If levied the whips ought to have released the Liberal Lancashire members from their allegiance to the Government. Every Lancashire Liberal member who did not vote against them lost his seat." What is more, Mr. Mowbray, a Conservative—who will be remembered in Bombay as an able and impartial member of the Opium Commission—being erroneously supposed to have voted for the retention of the duties, though as a matter of fact he voted against them, lost his seat. It may be conceded that Lord Salisbury and his colleagues under the pressure of some sixty constituencies; fed by Sir James Fergusson and scores of others with reckless promises, will require much firmness, fortified by a stern sense of duty to the Empire as a whole, to refuse to imperil the solvency of India at the bidding of Manchester. What was Sir F. Forbes Adam doing when those scandalous promises were being made to the electors by excited [and not over-scrupulous candidates? I have not heard that even he uplifted his voice in protest when the interests of a country with which he was so long connected were thus trifled with. This is the more to be regretted seeing that, as chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, he did good service in pointing out that the duties counterbalanced by excise on the cotton competing goods of Indian mills could do no harm to Manchester.

With his customary impartiality as the weeping prophet of his day, Mr. A. J. Wilson of the *Investors' Review* discusses the directorships held by the Salisbury Ministry. He declares by way of preface that the new Cabinet cannot be trusted to reduce the rage for spending by a sixpence. "On the contrary," he writes, "it will be a spending Cabinet, not even possessed of even the decency to protest against the rapacity of its masters, the permanent officials. The cry will be, 'Vote money, vote money; increase the 'strength' of the army, pile up the ammunition, build ships of war; waste, waste, as if the devil were in us'—as he doubtless is. Heaven save us; for wisdom will not, nor this, nor any Ministry. Least of all this truculent Ministry of Lord Salisbury's, with its curious mixture of autocratic, bagman, beer-brewing, pawnbroking, company-promoting, guinea-pigging, and stock-jobbing elements." Mr. Wilson then proceeds to damn with faint praise the new ministry because it is slightly cleaner in the matter of company dabbling than his last one was. A good deal of the guinea-pig element still clings to it, but, on the other hand, the class of companies with which the various names are associated is, upon the whole, a respectable one. There are a few railway directorships, which imply little beyond the owning of so much stock and the privilege of free travelling, but seven of the Ministers are not now, and, so far as we can trace, never have been, on the board of any company. That is, on the whole, to their credit in these times, when so many politicians by profession know not how to live out of office, because they never had any fortune except their wits, or because rents are so low as to leave younger sons resourceless,—the demands of a luxurious age so insatiable too, making life hard indeed for men without means of support, visible or invisible. Others of the men composing the Cabinet have considerable justification for holding the directorships they do. Even the Duke of Devonshire himself may fairly plead the big stakes his family has in Barrow-in-Furness as an excuse for sticking to his companies there, although the savour of them is not now of the sweetest to their shareholders, and although the professed aims and objects of the Naval Construction and Armaments Company—mostly, however, aims unfulfilled—are incompatible with the duties of a Minister of the Crown, in these days of monster hostile armaments, "to maintain peace." The directorships held by Lord Salisbury, Lord Halsbury, Lord Cross, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Sir Mathew White Ridley, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. Ritchie, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Akers-Douglas, Mr. Walter Long, Sir John Gorst and Mr. Powell Williams, are good of their class, and unexceptionable. Still, Mr. Wilson thinks they should not be held during the presence of these men in the Ministry,—not even the purely honorary ones, like Lord Balfour's on the National Bank of Scotland. We do not say this because we suppose it can make any difference to the behaviour of these men, or to the interest they represent on these companies,—assuming them to afford subjects for parliamentary consideration,—but because the example set by high-minded men in retaining good and innocuous directorships is too often held to justify smaller, needier and less scrupulous persons in holding bad ones. Mr. Wilson then proceeds to particularise the directorships of the new Government and to take strong exception to some of them.

At last the report of the Company Law Reform Committee appointed by the Board of Trade is out in the form of a Blue-book which has been issued to-day. It is a voluminous work, of which some twenty pages are devoted to the report itself, and the remaining two hundred principally to the evidence upon which it is based. It appears to the Committee that a more efficient system of registration of mortgages and in particular of floating charges is demanded in the interests of creditors, and that more stringent provisions respecting accounts, balance-sheets, and audits, and provisions for better securing the responsibility of directors, may be made with advantage and safety. The question whether there is any deficiency in the criminal law which requires amendment has not been brought before the Committee or discussed by them. They therefore express no opinion upon it. As to one-man companies, the Committee are not disposed to disturb the present practice in the registration of companies, or to recommend any alteration of the law either as regards the number of seven or the amount of their subscription. Directors who act without the qualification shares required by the memorandum or articles of association of the company should incur some penalty, and the committee have recommended a clause accordingly. It is also proposed to give greater vitality and larger powers to the first statutory meeting of shareholders. The subscribers collectively, at their first statutory meeting which will be held not later than one month after formation, will thus have the opportunity of inquiring into the facts, and of withdrawing from the contracts if there are legal grounds for rescission or of promptly bringing forward any other claims they can reasonably make. The Committee do not favour the proposal to make the creation of a reserve liability compulsory upon all companies, so that a portion of the share capital can be called up only in the event and for the purpose of winding-up. They have resolved not to make any recommendation as to proposed provisional registration of companies. To leave to the shareholders at their first meeting the determination whether they will drop or go on with the business, or the settlement of the terms on which they will adopt a provisional contract, would, the Committee considers, be unfair to an honest vendor of a business or property, or promoter of a new enterprise.

The other day a large body of members of the Manchester Cotton Association made an inspection of the docks and warehouses of the Ship Canal, and subsequently proceeded down the waterway to Liverpool. During the passage speeches were delivered by Mr. C. W. Macara, president of the Association; Mr. J. K. Bythell, chairman of the Canal Company; Mr. Reuben Spencer, and other gentlemen. It was pointed out that every facility had now been provided for dealing with shipments of cotton direct from the United States at the Manchester docks. The future success of the canal, it was urged, lay largely with the cotton spinners of Lancashire. With united action and determination, it was within their power to have the raw material which they used brought practically to their mill doors, and if they accomplished this the ultimate success of the canal, they might be assured, was certain. Whether or no this glowing prediction will be fulfilled remains to be seen, but there can be no doubt that the support to the steamers loading at Manchester for Bombay has steadily increased, particularly in respect of rough and heavy goods, since the beginning of the year, so that when trade with Bombay improves the Clan and Anchor boats will practically receive the bulk of their outward cargoes in Manchester.

The aggregate value of the 334 Stock Exchange securities selected for monthly comparison by the *Bankers' Magazine* again shows an increase, the estimated total at the prices on July 22 being £2,969,286,000, or £17,155,000 more than the computed total at the prices on June 20. It is pointed out that the elections have restricted speculative operations during the month, but that the upward movement in Consols and other "gilt-edged" securities has continued meanwhile, owing to the plethora of unemployed capital. Next to the important appreciation in Government securities is the extensive rise in the value of the preference and debenture stocks of English railways, which at their present prices far exceed all previous quotations. Many of the ordinary stocks have also advanced, some of the half-yearly reports already issued showing that against the falling-off in receipts some saving in expenditure has been achieved. Most notable in this department, perhaps, has been the appreciation in the stocks of the leading Scotch railways, when the current receipts are making a favourable comparison with a "strike" period last year. Banks and insurance stocks have risen slightly, and a further satisfactory recovery has taken place in waterworks. Occasional uneasiness as to foreign politics, together with the diversion of capital from the Paris Bourse in connection with the flotation of the new Chinese loan, has caused a further material shrinkage in the value of foreign stocks. The South African market continues to be the centre of all speculative activity, and aided by a "record" output from the Rand for June and the superabundance of money, the net gains established during the past month have been on a colossal scale. Ten representative South African land and gold shares, with a nominal capital of £5,260,000, show a net appreciation in value for the month of £5,600,000. A considerable rise in West Australian mining shares has also been a feature of the month.

Mr. Holt Hallett, writing to the *Times*, makes it clear that the commercial privileges now granted by China to France in the recent treaty cannot be monopolised by Frenchmen. The 54th article of the Anglo-Chinese treaty of 1860 provides expressly that "the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities, and advantages that may have been or may be hereafter granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the Government or subjects of any other nation." The new treaty ports and town opened to French trade, especially Szumao, in Southern Yunnan, near the point at which the Mekong crosses the frontier; the new trade routes into Yunnan and Kwangsi, which are to be used by French importers; the right to establish telegraph and to extend the projected Annamite railways across the frontier; the right of mining in Southern China; and even the powers now granted to France to establish new consulates at Tien-heng, Hoi-han, and elsewhere, are therefore to be considered as advantages in which we shall have an equal share. We have been endeavouring for years past to gain access to the markets of Yunnan from the westward, and shall now, it is to be presumed, compete for their possession upon level terms with the French, who are entering them from the South-east. The commercial clauses of the Convention, properly qualified by preceding treaties, need not therefore cause much uneasiness. The supposed cessions made by China to France, which are again stated by the *Debats* to include the whole territory east of the Mekong between Luang Prabang and the Chinese frontier, ought to cause no further dispute, because they are obviously invalid. These "cessions" include part of Kiang-Hung which China is bound not to cede to any country but England, as well as British Shan States to the east of it which we had offered to form into a "buffer" State for the purpose of preventing future frontier disputes. M. Hanotaux and his "forward" school quietly ignore this offer on our part, and want to appropriate the Shan States up to the Mekong, "buffer" State and all. The evidence of treaties, maps, and of both French and English travellers shows that France has no right to any part of this territory, and that China cannot cede it to her. Mr. J. G. Scott, the British Commissioner appointed in conjunction with French officials to study the question on the spot, has just returned home, and his report should lead the French Government to abandon a claim which ought never to have been put forward.

A review of the commercial and financial position in America up to July 20 last, shows that the future terms on the crops, and the market reflects a prevailing belief that the crops are to be fair. Stocks carried over are such that a yield of 7,000,000 bales cotton and 420,000,000 bushels wheat would meet all needs, but lower prices prophesy larger yields, and of maize probably the largest on record. Western receipts of wheat, not half last year's express disappointment at prices, while exports, for the week about a quarter of last year's, and for three weeks only 2,829,028 bushels, flour included, against 7,046,627 last year, show that foreign dealers are not regarding the situation with anxiety. Nor do British accounts indicate any anxiety about cotton, while efforts are reported by some American mills to sell part of the large stocks taken some months ago, apparently exceeding their needs for the year. The industries of the country were, to some extent, awaiting the crop results. The accumulation of orders for iron is noted, but it is added that new business was exceptionally slow in coming forward at the time of writing. The advance in the prices of wool had lessened the sales of that commodity. The opening trade in light-weight woollen goods had not been encouraging, but as regard worsteds the reverse is said. Complaints of under-valuations were being made. Business in cotton goods continued large, and wages had been advanced at several mills, but some strikes of considerable importance had been threatened or were in progress. Foreign trade showed decreased exports and increased imports, and the statistics of failures, so far, for July compared unfavourably with last year's.

The Italian papers state that several Cardinals have asked leave of the Pope to quit Rome for a short period, in order to recruit their health at the seaside, or in the country. The Pope, who is somewhat opposed to their so doing, is said to have remarked that as he stays always in Rome and enjoys good health, so also they should be able to remain. To this remark one of the Cardinals replied: "It is true, your Holiness, but permit me to observe that our faith teaches us that the Holy Spirit assists your Holiness, whereas it does not teach us that He assists the Cardinals." It is said that the Pope was rather surprised at this clever reply, and added, "Well, go; and may the Holy Spirit assist you also."

CRICKET.

BOMBAY *VS.* POONA.

The game was resumed punctually at 11-30, yesterday morning, the wicket playing fast. The Visitors who had made 84 runs the previous evening, with six wickets down, had to make 36 runs more to gain the victory. They played a very fast game, and so anxious were they to snatch the game out of fire that from an early hour some of them were seen practising at the net on the Gymkhana ground. Fernyhough, a very useful bat, received a nasty blow during the practice, which cut open his lower lip. The Poona captain, therefore, did not send him out in consort with Deas, the other not out over-night, to resume the game yesterday morning, but went out himself. Deas played a free game, and hit out every loose ball he received from Hair or Anderson. The bowlers were not so destructive as on the previous day, and the players seemed determined to win. Six runs were very easily added to the total, and 90 was telegraphed, when Usborne succumbed to Hair whose medium break from the off scattered the wooden yard of the Poona captain. Deas played a very good game, and he and Hicks carried off the honours. So rough were they on the bowlers that Carnegy thought advisable to give his place behind the wicket to Nugent, in order to relieve Hair of the leather. Cheetham was put at the pavilion end to relieve Anderson as the left-hander even could not do any damage. The fielding had become very loose, and Anderson dropped a very easy chance, off Cheetham, on the mid-off, while a couple more were found too short, or too long, in the out-field, off Hair. The bowlers were considerably discouraged in this manner, and no doubt the Visitors won the match more on account of loose fielding than weak bowling. At last one of Cheetham's break from the off bumped and Deas in defending the sticks only touched it with the edge of the blade of his bat. He was very easily caught in the slips by Brooks. With a very valuable contribution of 31 runs he returned to the pavilion amidst the loud cheering he so well deserved. Fernyhough, however injured, came out to save the honour of his party. His XI. could not spare such a reliable bat at the time when only 18 more runs would declare them victorious. He played with great ease, and seemed to have quite forgotten all about his wound. To begin with he put away Cheetham for 4, and cut Hair for a treble, when Carnegy passed the leather to the latter. Hicks was playing a very steady game, quietly piling up the score, and punishing the bowlers whenever an opportunity offered itself. The two players carried the game very easily, and amidst loud applause from the spectators a very large number of whom had turned out to witness the play as most cricketers were expecting an exciting finish. Hicks carried out his bat for 23, scored in a free, graceful style, and Fernyhough defied the Bombay bowlers once more, being not out in the second venture also. He contributed 11 runs to the total. The Visitors won the match by 2 wickets, a result due to their superior fielding and better display of defence in the second innings. Below are the scores and analyses:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Smith, c Deas, b Bowen	46	b Bowen	0
Brooks, c Bowen, b Browne	25	run out	2
Capt Carnegy, b Browne	6	l-b-w, b Bowen	0
Cheetham, b Browne	5	run out	30
Lieut Nugent, R N, c Greig, b Bowen	15	run out	0
Capt Addison, b Browne	0	c Bowen, b Sale	10
J & K Macbeth, l-b-w	0	l-b-w, b Greig	27
Lt Haydon, c Bowen, b Browne	1	c Wilkins, b Greig	7
McCausland, not out	4	b Bowen	3
H K Hair, c and b Bowen	1	c Usborne, b Greig	0
Capt Anderson, c Hicks, b Bowen	8	not out	1
Extra	1	Extras	5
Total	88	Total	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Bowen	120	45	6	5	56	26	6	3
Deas	25	20	0	0				
Browne	90	52	5	3	40	24	2	0
Sale					25	12	2	1
Greig					28	8	1	3

* Bowled one wide ball. † Bowled one no-ball.

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
R E Krickenbeck, b Hair	6	b Hair	4
J G Greig, b Anderson	0	c Sutet, b Anderson	11
H E Browne, b Hair	0	c and b Cheetham	27
		c Carnegy, b Anderson	0
A D Wilkins, b Hair	5	st Carnegy, b Cheetham	18
E L Sale, st Carnegy, b Anderson	0	c and b Cheetham	8
J H Hall, b Anderson	3	c Brown, b Cheetham	31
L M Deas, b Hair	9	not out	9
H C Fernyhough, not out	2	b Hair	0
T M Usborne, b Anderson	9	not out	23
J Hicks, b Anderson	4	did not bat	
F J Bowen, b Hair	6	Extras	7
Extras			
Total	35	Total	140

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
Anderson	60	11	7	5	...	...	...	..
Hair	58	17	7	5	...	...	...	..
Hair	...	...	...	..	114	48	7	2
Anderson	...	...	...	..	65	30	5	2
Cheetham	...	...	...	..	70	37	0	9
Carnegy	...	...	...	..	20	7	2	0

A cricketing correspondent writes:—A very fair crowd of spectators, considering the time of the day, had assembled to witness the finish of the Bombay and Poona match, the issue of which was by no means certain. Had the game been concluded on Tuesday evening when the bowlers were tired the chances of a win for Poona would have been greater than yesterday when they had to face the fresh bowling of Hair and Anderson. An unfortunate accident occurred to Fernyhough. While batting at the net before the game commenced a ball struck him on the lip inflicting a nasty wound which necessitated his going at once to hospital for treatment. Happening as this did just before the match his batting was handicapped.

The beginning of the match was watched with the greatest interest as upon the form shown by the first batsmen the chances of the game mainly rested. Unfortunately for Poona their captain fell a victim to a beautifully-pitched ball from Hair after only three runs had been added to their over-night score. Shortly after this Macbeth had to retire on account of an injury to his hand in fielding a hard one from Dias. Poona prospects now looked up a bit, and a hundred went up amidst applause from the spectators whose sympathies with strange magnanimity appeared to be on the side of the Visitors. Deas was playing well at this time hitting the bowling about freely, Anderson being sent to the boundary twice in one over. A change was found necessary in consequence, and the desired result was obtained, Deas being caught. Fernyhough who succeeded had no intention of falling into the same snare as his predecessor; he played warily, at the same time taking advantage of any badly pitched ball. This now went on after having had a short rest, but in spite of all the efforts of the home team the winning stroke was made a few minutes before 12-30, the result being loudly applauded by the on-lookers.

The match throughout was not characterised by any brilliant display of batting, if we except Smith's 46, the bowling especially in the first three innings being superior to the batting. The fielding of both teams was good. Without wishing to detract from the performance of Poona it is only fair to add that Bombay were by no means strongly represented. I hope that in the return match at Poona the case will be reversed.

BARONET C. C. *VS.* PERSIAN C. C.

This match, played last Sunday, on the Esplanade, resulted in a win for the B. C. C. by no less than 29 runs. The pitch was not in a good condition, and several players were hurt. The B.C.C. won the toss, and elected to bat, but the start was very unpropitious, since four of their good bats were dismissed for only 7 runs. By the determined stand made by D. Writer (18) and Daruvala (15) and by the subsequent resolute hitting of Gazdar, a useful 22, their innings closed for 80 runs. Chinoy was the only successful bowler, taking 3 for 37 runs. The Persians are a powerful batting team, and 80 runs seemed easy work for them. But Writer and Bharucha managed to dismiss all of them for 51 runs only. Machhliwala only entered into double figures (21). Writer captured 5 Persians for 23, while Bharucha 3 for 27. The bowlers were, in a little degree, helped by the fiery pitch.

A cricket match was played on Sunday, the 18th instant, on Varlee Green, between the Dadar Juvenile Cricket Club and Dadar Young Men's Cricket Club, which resulted in a victory for the Dadar Juvenile Club by 4 wickets and 12 runs.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Office, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and there were also present: Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Fitzgibbon, Captain Walshe, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, A. M. Dharamsi, K.M. Shroff, Harkisondas Nagotumdas, and Ibrahim Rahimtulla.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1895, from which the following excerpts are taken, was laid before the meeting:—

It is not necessary for me to again discuss the causes of the high mortality in the beginning of this year. They have already been fully discussed in the last quarterly report and also in the last annual report. I will now briefly refer to causes unfavourably influencing the public health, for all these causes have, in one or other of my former reports, been discussed. The questions of greatest importance for the permanent improvement of the health of the City, to which most attention should be given, are:—(a) Disposal of the refuse. (b) Drainage connections between buildings and sewers—sewers that have been ready for use for years. (c) Prevention of dampness from waste of water in places without drains or in positions where the splashing of water wets room floors and walls. (d) Drainage. (e) Overcrowding. (f) The amendment of the law relating to the construction of water-closets. (g) The imperfect provision in the Municipal Act in regard to the rebuilding of houses on old foundations. (h) The exclusion of the evidence of Municipal Officers in regard to nuisances. In regard to (a)—the disposal of the refuse—a question which is now being discussed by a Committee of the Corporation, I wrote in my report for the fourth quarter of 1891 as follows:—"I have drawn your immediate attention to the danger of depositing sweepings on the Flats after this year; even during the monsoon it will be difficult, without great risk to find space on the Flats for the sweepings. The reclamation on the Flats cannot now be continued safely, and it ought to cease." (c)—My complaint in regard to waste of water is not in regard to water, however, plentifully used in the right place, but in regard to water used in the wrong place, where it must cause, from the absence of drainage or from the position of water pipes, dampness. We take elaborate precautions to prevent waste of water inside nightsoil depots and urinals and yet allow water to run freely inside dwellings. This does not seem to me to be rational. When Dr. Blaney brought forward his first proposal in regard to the construction of the Tansa Lake, I strongly supported it for one amongst other reasons, that we should have sufficient water to flush each sweeper's gully, and to place at the head of each open drain a flushing tank. What I contend is—that the water not required for drinking and not required for trade and other purposes should be used in the right way and in the right place in flushing gullies and drains.

Having quoted at length from his last annual report Dr. Weir proceeds: There is one important matter to which I must draw attention. The matter to which I refer is the state of the Queen's Road sewer. Careful and continued efforts have been made by the Drainage Engineer to clean the sewer, but the difficulties in removing the deposit are enormous, in fact so great that they cannot, I am afraid, be overcome. What really must be done is to open the Queen's Road so as to examine the sewer throughout. To do this the road must be closed, and the traffic stopped. This is a most important matter; as there is a good deal of deposit in the sewer, the deposit is dangerous for it interferes with the circulation of the sewage, and it may cause local nuisances. The experiments I have made with the Merewether self-winding street-watering apparatus in flushing gullies have been most successful, and I am satisfied that it will be of great use to this department for the flushing and cleansing of gullies. I think we should have one in each ward. If the Ghee Act becomes law, as I hope it may, it will impose serious responsibilities on the Municipality in regard to the appointment of a staff of analysts to carry out the Act. I think it will be necessary to have two analysts for each ward: This is the opinion I gave before. There is also very great necessity for an Act to deal with the adulteration of drugs. The public are helpless in regard to the drugs they purchase and use. They may be adulterated and they may be worthless. The people who purchase them cannot tell. A general Adulteration Act is urgently needed. I think a law to deal with the adulteration of drugs is almost as much needed as a law to prevent the adulteration of food. The people who are ill cannot tell whether the drugs they obtain are equal in strength or in purity to what they ought to be.

The health of the City during this quarter has not been as favorable as it was in the preceding quarter. The total enhanced mortality is

their shoulders they would go on increasing the prices every year. He failed to see any reason why cultivators and others should not be invited to supply the animals required by the Municipality. He submitted that the very wholesome principle of inviting tenders ought to be enforced. The present system of purchasing bullocks gave the Municipal officers an opportunity for a trip to Poona. (Laughter.)

Mr. Fazulbhoy: And the opportunity is given during the proper season. (Laughter.)

Dr. Viegas said that enhanced the expenses of the trip. There was no reason to send out officers for inspection. If tenders were invited and supplies of bullocks were informed through advertisements what kind of animals were required the Municipality would do their work more cheaply. The suppliers must be asked to bring their animals to Bombay at their own risk, and if the animals were not found sound they might be rejected. He then proposed that tenders for the supply of bullocks required be advertised in newspapers, and that the tenders should be for the supply of a small number, say about fifteen pairs or so.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla seconded the proposition. He said that difficulties had been experienced on former occasions when such tenders were invited. It was not possible to get such a large number of bullocks all at once, and tenderers might be asked to supply them in small lots. He thought that two hundred rupees for the trip of an officer to Poona was a very large amount.

Mr. Snow, the Acting Commissioner, explained that the officer went to Poona twice, and remained there for four or five days.

Mr. Vincent could boast that no other member of the Committee had had the same experience of the Deccan and its neighbouring districts as he had. He therefore asserted that to get really good bullocks in Sholapore, Khandeish, and other places was a very difficult thing. Messrs. Cursetji and Sons were a most respectable firm of merchants in Western India, and the Municipality could fully trust them to supply the best kind of animals required by them. They all knew that certion diseases were at present rampant among cattle, and they were not obtained in such large numbers as they could be some time ago. Hence he submitted it was natural that prices of these animals should rise from day to day. In the interior of the Deccan there were no newspapers in the first place, in which advertisements might be given so as to inform the suppliers. Besides it was impracticable for those men to bring their animals from a long distance, to traverse which they would require several weeks, feeding the animals at their own expenses, and take the off-hand chance of being rejected after they had been brought and collected in a central place. If members chose to invite tenders they might do it. But if the process failed as it did on previous occasions those members would be responsible for such failures.

Dr. Viegas: It is a bludgeon amendment. (Laughter.)

Mr. Vincent replied that it was practical sense. He thought that Rs. 190 was not an amount for the trip to Poona. He then moved an amendment to the effect that the Corporation be recommended to accord sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 1,750 to meet the excess on the budget grant for the Health Department as applied for by the Commissioner in his letter.

Mr. Dharamsi, seconding the amendment, said that he personally knew that there was a rise in the prices of bullocks. He spoke in very high terms of the honesty and integrity of Messrs. Cursetji and Sons, who supplied the Municipality with the bullocks. There was a rise of 25 to 30 per cent. on the prices of cattle and considering the fact that Messrs. Cursetji and Sons only demanded ten per cent. more they acted very fairly. He was sorry to hear Dr. Viegas referring to the monopoly of the firm, and to their desire to increase the prices from time to time, and insinuate in a manner that they were cheating the Municipality but if he were to use Dr. Viegas' expression, he would say that if Messrs. Cursetji and Sons carried a head on their shoulders they should after what had transpired be perfectly justified in increasing the prices which at present were very fair and reasonable.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner reminded the Committee of the results obtained formerly of inviting tenders. He said that Messrs. Cursetji and Sons undertook to send back the animals, which would be rejected by the Municipal Inspector. He did not see any monopoly in the transaction.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said that Messrs. Cursetji and Sons having discharged their work most satisfactorily the Committee must adopt this sensible amendment.

Mr. Dharamsi called the attention of the Committee to the fact that recently tenders were invited for twenty pairs of bullocks but no response was made.

Mr. Shroff enquired that as Dr. Viegas and Mr. Dhakji Kassinath, the members of the Corporation, were both in favour of inviting tenders for the supply of bullocks, why should they have not taken practical steps in the matter by asking people to come forward to supply the animals.

Dr. Cowasji also spoke highly of Messrs. Cursetji and Sons, and said that Mr. Framji Ghaswalla of Poona had once sent a tender to Mr. Acworth, but that was not accepted.

After some discussion the amendment was carried by a majority.

COAL CONTRACTORS.

The Committee next considered letters from Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co., and Messrs. Khambatta and Co. in regard to the supply of coal. It was resolved to inform them that the Standing Committee in accepting the quotations, for coal from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company were aware that both firms were importers, and that whenever they sent any quotations for the future, offers made by them would receive the same attention as those made by other dealers.

MR. VINCENT'S RESIGNATION.

The Committee recorded a letter to the Secretary, dated 18th instant, from Mr. R. H. Vincent resigning his seat on the Committee from the 22nd instant. Members expressed their desire to see Mr. Vincent back among them hale and hearty after the expiration of the period of his leave.

After transacting some more business the Committee adjourned.

WANTED A HOLIDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The grand and exciting cricket match, between the Parsees and the Presidency cricketers, which is coming off on Friday next, and will most probably occupy two days, induces me to advocate the closing of all Government offices on Saturday, the day which decides the victory. Being the usual half-holiday on Saturday, and, as the Banks and almost all the mercantile offices are likely to be closed on that day, on account of the Hindu holiday, called "Gunnutee," it is hoped that Government officials will be good enough to close their offices, to enable the clerks and others, to witness the above interesting match, at which, it is said, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst will be present.—Yours, &c.,

A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.

A REMARKABLE article discussing the question of a possible Russian campaign against India appears on the same day in the *Moskovskija Viedomsti*, which says Russia is by no means anxious to expend her strength and resources in so distant and difficult an enterprise, but such a campaign could be carried out, and will even become inevitable if England, by continuing everywhere the display of hostility to Russia, finally compels the latter to deal her a blow which shall be felt. On the other hand, if England prefers an understanding with Russia, mutually advantageous to both parties, Russia will help her to strengthen her rule in Southern Asia instead of seeking to undermine it. The journal continues: "As regards the Chino-Japanese settlement, the Cabinets of St. Petersburg, Paris and Berlin by no means intend to allow negotiations about the additional indemnity to be paid by China for the evacuation of the Liaotung Peninsula, nor any other contentious matter between China and Japan, to be made an obstacle to the evacuation in question, the prompt completion of which, in any case, they demand as a measure formally promised them by Japan." Meantime it is reported that Japan is assiduously strengthening both her fleet and her army, in view of a possible struggle with Russia, who is moving forty thousand troops from the Baikal district towards Vladivostock.

NAVAL officers who win money prizes in open competition, and then find that the Income Tax Commissioners at once pounce down upon them for 8d. in the £ out of it, may profit, says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, by the experience of Mr. J. Mason of Liverpool. As far back as 1874, it seems, he was treated to a demand for income tax upon a prize of £50, which he had won from the Society of Arts. He laid the matter directly before the Commissioners, and was informed in due course that their lordships, after consideration, were of opinion that the prize was not assessable, and directed the assessment to be withdrawn. About fourteen years later, having won another £50 prize, he was again assessed, but on producing to the district assessor the Commissioners' letter in the previous case, he was let off. On these precedents naval officers should certainly be enabled to escape taxation on their prizes gained at the Naval College.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR GEORGE ROBERTSON, we understand, is taking up with him to Chitral presents for the young Mehtar, so that his formal installation may be made with due ceremony, in which Government *khillats* will figure.

SUCH of the troops as are returning from across the border will be hurried out of the Peshawar Valley as quickly as possible. The fever season is close at hand, and more rain will make the camping grounds from the Malakand to Nowshera very unhealthy.

LAST night his Highness Madhawrao Maharaj, the Scindhia of Gwalior left Bombay for his capital, by the Jubbulpore mail train, in company of his mother, her Highness, the Ranee; his father-in-law Mohitrao; Colonel Sir Michael Filose, Chief Secretary of the Gwalior State; Colonel Pritchard, Boundary Commissioner; Mr. J. W. D. Johnston, Inspector-General of Schools in Gwalior State; Mrs. W. J. Baker, Superintendent of Household Works; Sirdar Cassirao, and about fifty followers, the departure of his Highness being private. Several Mahomedan and Hindu gentlemen including the following, were present at the station to see the Maharaja off:—Sirdar Mir Abdulalli, Mir Akbaralli Khan Bahadur, Mir Sarfarazalli, Mir Aunalli, Messrs. Oomer Jamal, Mirza Hooseinkhan, Rahimtulla Somji Parpia, Cassum Mitha, Nowroji Rustomji Callianivalla, Sorabji Dossabhoy Bhiwndivalla, Azimatoola Khan, Shivji Nathoo, and others. About half-an-hour before the train started, his Highness arrived at the station where he was decorated with floral wreaths by some of the gentlemen present, and presented with numerous bouquets. The young Maharaja returned the compliments with becoming courtesy, and having spent a few minutes in conversation with some of the gentlemen, entered the saloon attached to the train, which punctually steamed out of the station amidst cheers.

IT is dangerous to prophesy regarding the monsoon; but there are indications that it may come to an early end in Upper India. North winds have already set in at several stations in the Himalayas, and the temperature is more like that of October than August.

IT is reported from Ootacamund that while Lord Wenlock and his party were beating for a tiger near the Lawrence Asylum, the tiger, which had taken refuge in a cave, charged out. Lord Wenlock slipped on a rock and two other guns missed; and the tiger got off. No member of the party was injured, the beast having charged past them.

THE memorial of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association to the Royal Commission inquiring into Indian Expenditure, which the last mail carried home, advocated retrenchment in the direction of substituting Anglo-Indians and Eurasians in the public services for imported Englishmen and Colonials, and especially urges a full inquiry into the causes which have prevented such substitution in the past. A printed copy has been sent home for delivery to each member of the Commission.

THE annual report on the external land trade of the Punjab for 1894-95 shows that an increase occurred in both imports and exports; the value of the former rising by about 20 per cent. and of the latter by 11 per cent. The trade with Kabul continued to decline, but there has been steady development in the direction of Kashmir and also with Bajour, in which term is included the independent country in which our troops have been lately operating beyond the Peshawar border. The Bajour trade has risen in value from 15 lakhs in 1892 to 28 lakhs. The opening of the road through to Chitral may stimulate exports, which principally consist of cotton piece-goods, twist and yarn. The Kasmir trade is worth nearly 134 lakhs annually but the trade with Kabul sunk to 43 lakhs, or the lowest on record. It was 112 lakhs in 1889, but the action of the Government in Central Asia and the heavy duties levied by the Amir of Kabul have strangled it. Piece-goods and tea in particular have suffered.

BEFORE the Sessions Judge of Vizagapatam, Mr. H. R. Farmer, Mr. B. A. Hanson, European Storekeeper, East Coast Railway Locomotive Sub-Depot, was placed upon his trial on charges of criminal breech of trust by a public servant and dishonestly receiving stolen property under Sections 409 and 411, I. P. C. One Makula Thatayya, a native despatching clerk, was at the same time charged with assisting Mr. Hanson in disposing of stolen property under Section 414, I. P. C. Mr. Hanson was defended by Mr. F. T. M. Pascal, First Grade Pleader of the Court, while the second prisoner was undefended. After recording the evidence, the Sessions Judge in delivering the charge to the jury, *inter alia*, directed their attention to the important evidence of Mr. Morton, the head of the Locomotive Department, who emphatically repudiated having ordered the prosecution of the accused, or having assumed that he was criminally guilty. The Committing Magistrate himself had drawn attention to the discreditable manner in which the books of the Railway had been kept, and the lax system which prevailed in regard to keeping accounts, and more particularly referred to a discrepancy of Rs. 30,000 which in 1894 had been found in the accounts. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the Judge agreeing acquitted the prisoners and directed that they should be set at liberty.

THE Department of Land Records and Agriculture in the Central Provinces is busied about much the same sort of work as its sister departments in the N.-W. P.: testing patwaris' papers, readjusting patwaris' circles, endeavouring to compel them to live within those circles, and so on. Mr. Woodburn finds that the same difficulties exist in his present administration as his experience taught him in these Provinces. It seems a remarkable fact, but one none the less true that in spite of circulars and reminders and even reproof in the sacred paragraphs of a government review, District Officers and their subordinates go on still in the same old grooves of neglect or perfunctory work. In Saugor and Hoshangabad no patwaris' papers were tested by the Deputy or Assistant Commissioners, and in other districts but very few. It is a truism to say that the quality of work done by subordinates is in proportion to the work done by the supervising officers, both in quality and quantity. In Raipur it was found necessary to punish 23 out of 26 inspectors or patwaris, a fact which is somewhat mildly admitted to indicate the absence of discipline. In Sambulpore, however, the work of one Superintendent of Land Records was so much appreciated by successive Deputy Commissioners, that he was entrusted with a gradually increasing share of the revenue administration in the district. Mr. Woodburn justly points out that there is great risk of his neglecting his legitimate duties if he is given work which in other districts is generally transacted by tehsildars. The systematic collection by landlords of an undue share of the rent after the autumn harvest before the spring crops are gathered, has attracted the Chief Commissioner's attention: the system leads to the impoverishment of the crops, and the ryots are driven to borrow from a money-lender in order to meet the inequitable demand. Judicial action based on the Tenancy Act seems powerless to stop the mischief, and Mr. Woodburn is fain to fall back on "the prestige of the Deputy Commissioner" as well as his example as Manager of Court of Wards' estates. In these days of the waning prestige of executive authority it is rather utopian to call upon it to remedy a deep-seated evil. If the law is insufficient to deal with the matter, the law should be strengthened, otherwise the steady deterioration and impoverishment of the agricultural classes must be the inevitable result.

THE British Bechuanaland Annexation Bill has been delayed through correspondence with new Ministry at home. Mr. Chamberlain required an assurance that the Cape Government would not propose any legislation altering the existing law in Bechuanaland in regard to drink, land, or native jurisdiction, without the previous concurrence of Her Majesty's Government. The Cape Ministry have undertaken to ascertain the views of the Home Government before introducing any such legislation. The Bill has since passed, but some members of the Assembly consider Mr. Chamberlain's stipulation an interference with the institutions of the Colony.

THE Council of Egyptian Ministers considered the complaint lodged by the British agency with regard to the attack made by a mob of natives on a detachment of British troops who had been attending the funeral of a soldier in Cairo. Several rioters who were arrested will be punished, and the matter has been settled by the Governor of Cairo addressing an apology to General Walker.

AS FAR as my information goes (writes a Vienna Correspondent) there is no truth in the statement that the Emperor Francis Joseph is to visit London. The Emperor's plans are quite settled, and we may be very sure he will not change them unless he has very strong reasons. He is to stay with the Empress and Archduchess Valerie's family in Ischl until the last day of August, when he leaves for the manœuvres at Budweis, for which everything has been arranged. It is not at all likely that he would undertake a long journey and visit England a few days before he is due for the manœuvres, which be regards as as of the first importance. The King and Queen of Roumania go to Ragatz for the baths, but they will on their way pay a three days' visit to the Emperor and Empress at Ischl, where preparations for some grand Court dinners and some excursions are aleady being made. King Charles has always been a good friend of the Emperor.

THE long, narrow street in Paris running from the July Column, where the Bastille formerly stood, to the Cemetery of Pere Lachaise, that is to say, the Rue de la Roquette, which has acquired world-wide notoriety as the place where public executions by the guillotine take place, is threatened with the loss of that doubtful distinction. There is some idea of making the Place St. Jacques the execution ground in future. Should this design be carried out, it would simply cause a return to the former state of things, for the Place St. Jacques was regularly utilised in this way before the Rue de la Roquette. The change would affect a number of tradesmen having houses in sight of the little slabs of stone outside the prison of La Roquette, which mark the spot where the guillotine is erected. Thus a wine-shop dealer in the neighbourhood, whose lease has just expired, has refused to accept a renewal on the ground that his profits from letting his windows to sightseers when executions take place are likely to disappear. The man declares that in "good years," a significant phrase, the receipts from this source alone have paid his rent.

A FRENCH writer has been studying the figures of past censuses, with a view to disprove the commonly-accepted theory that the population of France is decreasing. The simple fact is, he says, that it increases less fast than in other countries, but that it incaesses for all that. The only time when there was a diminution was after the war of 1870, but that diminution was apparent, not real, as it was caused by the cession of Alsace and best part of Lorrain to Germany. Since then the loss has been more than made up, for the population now is 300,000 more than it was in 1869, when the lost provinces were still included in the calculation. Nor do the figures available, he declares, bear out the common supposition that the Napoleonic wars caused a great decrease of population in France. Thus, while the population in 1784 was 24½ millions, in 1801, after all the butcheries of civil and foreign wars it was 27½ millions; in 1806, in the very midst of the Napoleonic regime, it was over 29 millions, and in 1821 just six years after Waterloo it had risen to close on 30½ millions.

WE learn from Odessa that Dr. K. N. Dvoryashin's expedition will be shortly undertaken. It is, we are told by the "Bourse Gazette," partly scientific and partly of a religious and philanthropic character. The expedition will number one thousand persons, and these are now being mobilised at Borofotchi, on the Volga. Thence the party will proceed down the river by steamer to Zarilzin. From Baku the expedition will pass through Armenia and Asia Minor to Palestine, where visits will be made to the holy places. At Jerusalem the expedition will be split into three parties, 250 starting for the Pamir, 250 for Abyssinia and the remaining 500 for Madagascar.

ADULTERATION meets us everywhere. The treatment to which otto of roses has always been subjected seems hardly to have been checked by the prohibition imposed by the Bulgarian Government on the importation into Bulgaria of the adulterating medium, essence of geranium. Indeed, says Vice-Consul Wratislaw, the quantity of otto which reaches the European markets in a pure state must be very small. Last summer the British Chamber of Commerce at Constantinople sent a delegate to the principal otto producing centre, with a view to procuring an absolutley pure sample. This gentleman, however, was obliged to return empty handed, for he ascertained that though the otto may not be tampered with after reaching the merchants hands, there is no means of ensuring that the peasant whose stock the latter buys up has not already adulterated it. Supervision during distillation is no guarantee, for the ingenious peasant is in the habit of sprinkling essence of geranium over the freshly gathered roses before distillation in order to increase the yield.

FULL particulars, sufficiently intelligible to be valuable, concerning the later interesting operations of the French fleets during the manœuvres are wanting, and we may refer subsequently to the lessons to be drawn. Meanwhile it is interesting to note that the theme of operations in the Channel presented analogies to the conditions that might arise in case of hostilities between England and France. A squadron, which may be taken to represent a British force, under Admiral Menard, Comprising the Hoche (flag), Jemmapes, Requin, Fraiant, Chasseloup Laubat, Coetlogon, Epervier, and a small torpedo flotilla, blockaded at Brest a division of French cruisers, which was supported by the torpedo flotilla of the mobile defence. It was the task of the cruiser division to force the blockade, and, taking in supplies at Lorient or Quiberon, to bombard Cherbourg and Rochefort, which may represent Portsmouth and Plymouth. The trial should throw interesting light upon the conditions of a blockade of Brest, for there are many passages to the sea, difficult to navigate, which would be available by day, and this might compel the assailant to disperse his forces. By night probably, under such circumstances, one of the two principal passes would be selected—the Four or the Iroise—and the enemy might then concentrate his ships, but this would give the advantage to the torpedo-boats which are perfectly familiar with the region. On the other hand, the difficulty of the attack in such dangerous waters with lights extinguished, would be great. Actually the cruising division effected its purpose of escaping from the port. In the Mediterranean the theme proposed may be regarded as representing the effort of the French squadron to prevent the junction of two British fleets by discovering and defeating them in detail. The engines of the Tage broke down, and she returned to Toulon for repairs, being replaced by the Cosmao, which had just returned from her mission to Jiddah.

MR. H. ALDRED contributes an interesting paragraph to the *Realm*:—"It is the latter sixties. Two gentlemen are just turning out of Essex street towards their Temple chambers. Here they have eaten at the same board, drunk of the same cup, for several years. He with the more pointed features and austere cast of countenance is, like his blither companion, a barrister. But education work at Charlton, London journalism, and French literature of the Revolutionary period, do not leave 'Old John' (as his companion affectionately calls him) much time for the Courts, where a comrade, the Sir W. T. Marriott of to-day, has already made his mark. When the two chamber chums years later sat on opposite benches in the House of Commons, they often recalled the old days in which no one more perplexedly and even despondently wondered what was in store for him than Mr. Morley, now dispossessed of Newcastle; who, if he has since learnt much, has forgotten nothing that friendship should have prompted him to remember; who, when editing the old Morning Star, loyally tried to help his old Oxford friend, Wiltshire, Staunton Austin, out of the mud, and has seldom missed a chance of showing that a man may be better than his creed."

A MOTION has been laid on the table of the Paris Municipal Council to erect on one of the public squares of the capital a statue of Sir Issac Newton. It is most likely (a Paris correspondent says) that the motion will be carried without opposition, and that a monument will be erected to the discoverer of the laws of gravitation near the monument to the author of "Hamlet."

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS W. PEACOCKE, R. T. Orpen, A. Porcelli and C. Hoskins, Royal Engineers, embark next trooping season for duty in India.

THE undermentioned Officer is granted privilege leave:—Royal Artillery.—Major K. S. Dunsterville, Ordnance Officer, 1st class, for 60 days.

THE undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India:—2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lieutenant W. Hayes Sadler, for six months on medical Certificate.

THE undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—Second Lieutenant B. G. Clay and Second-Lieutenant G. H. Watson, 5th Dragoon Guards.

THE undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India:—1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment.—Lieutenant and Adjutant L. Head, for six months, on medical certificate.

THE undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Major B. Allen, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant 2nd (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

LIEUTENANT F. P. RUNDLE, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Indian Sub-Marine Mining Company vice Lieutenant A. G. Bremmer, Royal Engineers, whose tour of service has expired.

UNDER instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain C. L. Woollcombe, 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, is directed to proceed to England and join the 1st Battalion of his regiment to which he has been posted.

LIEUTENANT R. ST. GILLESPIE, Royal Engineers, Bombay Division, Military Works Department, is posted temporarily to the Indian Sub-Marine Mining Company, vice Lieutenant H. W. Weeks, Royal Engineers on Field Service.

SURGEON CAPTAIN J. B. JAMESON, I. M. S. on return from privilege leave, will proceed to Indore, and report himself to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India for employment as officiating Medical officer, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—2nd Essex Regiment.—Lieutenant W. K. Legge to be Adjutant. 2nd Middlesex Regiment.—Lieutenant T. H. Hall to be acting Paymaster. 19th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant D. H. McNeile, Royal Artillery, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 3rd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant E. Barnes from 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to be officiating Squadron Officer as a temporery arrangement. 5th Madras Infantry.—Captain C. E. H. Connell to be Wing Commander, and Lieutenant S. V. Byland to be Permanent Wing Officer.

THE undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Higher Standard Examination in Hindustani, agreeably to Section XXIV, A. R. I., Vol. II. Captain W. P. Davison, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Captain H. C. Copeman, 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment. Lieutenant C. H. D. Ryder, R. E., Lieutenant A. E. Sealy, 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment. Lieutenant T. Craik, 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment. Lieutenant G. P. Evans, 18th Bengal Infantry. Second Lieutenant B. D. Fitzpatrick, 45th Sikhs. Second-Lieutenant E. C. Loch, 17th Bengal Infantry. Store-Sergeant J. Rogers, Ordnance Department. Private J. Jackson, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment.

UNDER instructions, from the Horse Guards, the following changes will take place:—Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. A. Chapman, on promotion to that rank regimentally from the 48th Field Battery, has been posted to the Indian Establishment for duty. Major A. J. Hughes, on termination of his appointment at the School of Gunnery, has been posted to the 48th Field Battery. Captain G. F. Milne, on promotion, to that rank from "C." Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, has been posted to No. 2. Company Southern Division. Lieutenant C. Stirling has been transferred from "U." Battery to "C." Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. Second-Lieutenant F. L. C. Livingstone-Learmouth, on first appointment, has been posted to the 70th Field Battery.

THE R. A. INSTITUTION PRIZE ESSAY.

"DEFENCE OF A COAST FORTRESS."

IN the July number of the proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution, the three best essays for the Duncan gold medal, 1895, are published. Apparently the judges did not consider that the standard associated with the gold medal had been reached, and awarded the first essay a silver medal. The subject chosen was "The most suitable system applicable for training together in peace time the garrison artillery force of the Empire, with a view to their duties in war time, in coast fortresses, being more clearly defined." The winner of the silver medal is Captain E. G. Nicolls, R. A., and the essays of Lieutenant Colonels R. F. Williams and A. W. White, R. A. are commended. Thirteen essays in all were submitted.

The medal winner considers the subject under four heads—

1. The general forms that attacks on coast fortresses take.
2. The particular forms of attack that our coast fortresses—at home and abroad—will most probably be called on to meet.
3. The kind of defence necessary and the general duties of the artillery defenders in meeting these attacks.
4. The system of training that will best fit the defenders to carry out these duties.

An attack on a coast fortress may be made by—

1. Naval forces alone.
2. Military forces covered and supported by ships.

The object of the attack being—

1. Conquest and occupation.
2. Passage to some objective beyond.
3. Destruction of the forts or the ships, stores and other material they protect.
4. To cover other operations, for moral effect, or without any very definite object but in hopes of obtaining some advantage.

The writer goes on to examine the varieties of purely naval attacks, and to explain the best manner of beating them off, and then to consider the combined attacks, which history shows to be the only certain way of capturing a coast fortress. He also points out that the impregnability of a coast fortress for us may consist more in its ability to delay capture than its power of ultimate resistance, as any determined combined attack could only take place during a temporary loss of command of the sea. The duties of the defence will be either manning the quick-firing guns against torpedo boats, or manning the big guns as detailed in the garrison artillery drill book. In case of attack by land manning the land defences with their lighter ordnance. Captain Nicolls maintains, and no one will quarrel with him, that in our large fortresses at home, mostly manned by auxiliary artillery, efficiency can only be obtained by permanently detailing the same troops to the same works—and where the work is varying, given to the most efficient, namely, regular artillery. This applies as well to colonial artillery, in combination with the R. A. The writer then formulates a general defence scheme, suitable with modifications to all localities. On mobilisation for defence he considers there will be two periods—the first when the R. A., aided by volunteers, garrison the works, the next when the militia artillery, largely from Ireland, arrive to take up their posts and relieve to a great extent the volunteers. Space forbids following out the writer's arguments and deductions, which are most interesting and convincing.

He lays special stress on better training for officers of auxiliary artillery, especially volunteers. The best training for the men is by battery or company, and can be carried out anywhere, provided the necessary guns are available; but the officers must have training in their fire stations, in a scheme embodying several units, so that each may know his role in the chain of command so necessary to the working simultaneously of a group of forts. He advocates more lectures by R. A. adjutants of volunteers to the officers of their brigades, on coast defence. He also thinks that the training of the regular garrison artillery is too special, and that they do not receive enough training in siege work, which in the defence of land fronts would be most essential.

The two commended essays follow much the same train of thought but do not enter into the varieties of attack that a fortress may expect. The three taken together probably furnish in a nutshell the best and most up to date literature obtainable on the "defence of a coast fortress."

THE Secretary of the United States Navy has determined that the long-talked-about manœuvres of the new fleet shall begin in August next. Rear-Admiral Bunce is to be in command of the squadron, which is to assemble in New York Harbour. His fleet will comprise the New York (as flagship), Columbia, Minneapolis, Montgomery, Amphitrite, Cincinnati, and Raleigh. The squadron will cruise along the New England coast, exercising at tactics, and in anchoring, weighing, and cruising. During and in anchoring, weighing, and cruising. During some part of the time the squadron will co-operate with the War College in the solution of some of the interesting problems the students have before them. The fleet will return to New York early in September, and will go through an extensive programme of fleet evolutions in the presence of Secretary Herbert, afterwards proceeding to Hampton Roads. A programme of the cruise is promised as soon as it has been drawn up and the theme of the operations in conjunction with the War College authorities settled.

STORY OF AN ENTHUSIAST.

A DISTRICT officer in Orissa has received the following petition, which is at once amusing and pathetic:—With this humble petition I have the presumption to approach you soliciting your favour and beg to draw your attention to the following circumstances under which I am placed, in the hope that I may, at least, awake your pity if not your sympathy and help towards me thereby.

I was, sir, born in an obscure village in Cuttack District, of Brahman parents who had nothing else in the world to brag of except their own pure and celestial caste. My father had a great dislike to English education, inherited perhaps from his own bigotted father who never went to court during his life for fear of losing his caste, and never by chance touched a paper but instantly had a holy ablution in the running stream to wipe out his sin. My parents intend to give me a Sanscrit culture; but as everything comes off in accordance with a superior ordination, I yawned and slept over my Sanscrit books, while the few moments that I could snatch away from them, I diligently employed in learning English from a gay and pedantic youth whose attainments in English literature never went beyond P. C. Mazumdar's First Book of Reading.

It was found at the end of six months that despite of much whipping and constant rehearsal, I had not committed to memory the first four stanzas of the first Sanscrit Grammar, though with the few moments that I could devote to my English book every day, I had after that period mastered it in such a manner that I could repeat every word of the book from my mouth without looking into it. This feat was at last discovered by my father who, in pious anger for my fallen nature as he expressed it, gave me up to my own degenerate inclination, though he did not fail to try his utmost in thwarting and barricading my progress in my unholy study. Indeed, he was not only content with attempting to obstruct my further progress but he also tried to purge my memory of all those impure informations which it already contained by excommunicating me from my study and at length, when suspicions were roused in his mind that I was disregarding this excommunication, by setting fire to the room with all the books, papers, pencils and pens contained and locked up within!

He would no doubt have been successful in his attempt at keeping my mind ever untainted with English education, had not an influential Native gentleman, the sub-divisional officer and joint-magistrate, intervened on my behalf. This gentleman compelled my father to send me to school, though after only a period of ten months' scholastic life, when this gentleman was transferred, I was obliged to bid adieu to all academical education for good. From this time my parents made me no opposition, but gave me wholly up to my outlandish bias, thinking me as a black sheep in the family and as lost to all sense of orthodoxy and religion. I gave them in fact no cause for displeasure, except continuing to read English at home, unaided and unencouraged; and as I knew I was not doing anything injurious, I persevered in my studies and was at my books summer and winter, day and night, without caring for my health, or even my life. The two favourite subjects which engrossed my attention and which afterwards I exclusively pursued, were English literature and philosophy, and in these I have advanced as far as the University M. A. standard. I have also picked up little French and less Latin, and for all this, instead of finding any comfort or encouragement at home, I was driven therefrom as an outcaste with this wide and open world for my inheritance.

I served the Government for a period of three years as a second class honorary magistrate in the Kendrapara Indepent Bench; and then, at the age of 24, having led a wife to the altar, I was obliged, in order to maintain her with some decency, to seek some employment which might yield me more reward than honour. I applied and was admitted into the Education Department as a sub-inspector of schools in the year 1893, and after two years of experience in this post, I have been fully convinced of my inability to bear the troubles and hardships incumbent on this perpetual wandering life. During this short period of my service I have been obliged to take more than nine months' leave of absence without pay for ill-health, and am now on the eve of requiring and praying for another long leave again on the same account. Besides labouring always under this curse of Cain, I am scarcely able to enjoy the company of my wife who leads a lonely and miserable life at her father's. The circle placed under my charge is too big for a single sub-inspector. It includes no less than eight districts, some of which are so separated from the rest that I have to cross through the jurisdiction of other sub-inspectors to reach them.

Constant travelling has so much overtaxed my physical strength, and so seriously told upon my general health, that I think any further continuance in this post would ultimately endanger my life. In short, I wish for a change—a change in which, above all other things, I may at least enjoy the advantages of a sedentary life. And the object of this mine humble petition is to pray for such a change at your hands. Sir, throughout the length and breadth of Orissa, you are well known as a champion of the poor, the helpless, the distressed, the down-trodden, and your name spreads panic and consternation through the hearts of those cruel despotic Managers that lord it over the Gujrats and feel no compunction in riding rough shod over the interest of the poor ryots; while your kind hearted behaviour and condescending manners with regard to the people at large has already more than immortalised your name in this country. I am a helpless and hopeless youth with neither a friend nor a foe in this world to hope or fear from. I was born under an evil star and meet with nothing but disappointment and failure on every side. I, however, expect no disappointment from a man of your noble and magnanimous nature, and as you could very easily provide me if you would, I pray and entreat that you will take pity.

GOLF AT JUBBULPORE.

JUBBULPORE is chiefly remarkable for water just now, which is being plentifully supplied both from the upper and nether regions, municipal pipe-laying having been the order of the day for some time past, and the Meteorological Department recording sundry inches of rain daily, from six inches downwards.

In spite of the weather the golfers have continued "driving" and "putting" with unabated zeal.

The second golf tournament (handicap) of the season was concluded on Saturday, and resulted in a win for Mr. W. E. White, of the 1st B. L., by two points. The first four scores were as under:—

	1st Round.	2nd Round.	Handicap.	Net Total.
Mr W E White	66	69	—20	115
Rev T E F Cole	76	71	—30	117
Capt McKay	72	64	—16	120
Mr A C Duff	60	61	Scratch	121

Two Rifle matches have recently taken place between the detachment of the E. I. R. Volunteers stationed here ("Q. Co.") and the Royal Irish Regiment.

The first was fired on the E. I. R. range on the 15th ultimo, and resulted in a win for the Royal Irish team by three points.

The return match took place on Thursday last on the Royal Irish range, and was won somewhat easily by the E. I. R. team, with the following very creditable score:—

"Q. Co." E. I. R. Vols.

	200 yards	600 yards	Total
Lieut Leslie	20	26	46
Vol Robinson	20	25	45
Corpl Parsons	22	23	45
Sergt Burgess	24	19	43
Corpl O'Brien	19	23	42
Sergt Dale	21	21	42
Sergt-Instr Hill	21	20	41
Corpl Nolan	15	20	35
Total..	163	177	339

Conditions 7 shots at 200 yards standing and 7 at 600 yards, any military position, targets and scoring regulation. H. P. Score 56.

By this it will be seen the team averaged 42·37 per man out of a possible 56. A good performance for a team of eight men picked from a small detachment only; and taking into consideration the score was made on a strange range, in half a gale of wind, one which even a corps with the shooting reputation of the E. I. R. have no reason to be ashamed of.

THE gross sum of the Italian naval estimates for 1895-96, deducting the charges which are fictitious as applied to the work and duties of the Admiralty during the financial year, is 92,863,749 lire, being a reduction of 3,006,663 lire upon the votes of 1894-95. If from the gross sum stated 3,425,770 lire be deducted for bounties and other charges incurred for the merchant marine, 1,075,000 lire for the central administration, and 149,000 lire for charges otherwise met, it appears that the actual amount chargeable to the work of maintaining the fleet, material and personnel, is 88,213,979 lire. For the fleet itself (both material and labour) the estimate is 12,045,000 lire, for coast defence, including guns and torpedoes, 12,540,000 lire, and for shipbuilding (new constructions) 22,880,000 lire, making together 47,385,000 lire, or 53·6 per cent. of the gross sum. The balance is to be applied to the maintenance and training of the personnel, the supply of coal, the naval establishments, and the semaphore, hydrographic and sundry other services. For the naval personnel the charges are 24,608,044 lire, for ships in commission and coal 8,092,000 lire, and for the civil officials, institutes and naval establishments 8,128,935 lire.

AN Anglo-Russian company are opening large ironworks and egineering shops at Natchitchevan and Armavir, in the Caucasus. The shops will employ three thousand workpeople, and the chief productions will be railway carriages and locomotives.

CALCUTTA STOCKS, SHARES AND TRADE.

THE Calcutta Commercial Correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—A Matter closely allied to commerce here, is the Sanitation of Calcutta, which, perhaps, never attracted more attention in all circles than it now does. An impetus has been given to improvements in certain directions, and none more prominently than in the rounding off of the corners of Dalhousie Square where traffic is exceptionally thick. The Municipality are also taking up the improvement of Council House Street, practically the Lombard Street of Calcutta. There is also a strong movement to clear and widen Bentinck Street, and those who know the city well recognise that this is a most important work. In the process of widening, the street will be straightened as much as possible, so as to make a channel for a current of air from the maidan, which could then flow into the northern part of the town; and when this is done there can be little doubt that the densely populated area about Lall Bazaar will have its ventilation considerably improved. This change when effected will, also, doubtless, lead to the widening of Chitpur Road, and so give the northern quarter of the town a real main artery running from south to north.

In the money market discounts are about 3 per cent; loans on Government paper or bullion 2 per cent, and day to day deposits 1 per cent, with very little doing. Advances on marketable joint stock scrip with full margin, are 5 per cent, and it is said that exceptionally lower has been done; there is a sort of unwritten

WRITERS AND READERS.

"A LANCASHIRE friend now here joins with him, that there should be no 'h' in 'hoo.'" This is a sentence from one of those famous third-person postcards, which Mr. Gladstone has just written about a recent novel. The novel is Mrs. Francis's A Son of the Soil, which Messrs. Osgood publish, and it deals largely with Lancashire life. Of course the postcard is dated from Hawarden, and Mr. Gladstone speaks admiringly of the character drawing in the book. Seventy years ago, he says, he might have framed a judgment on the Lancashire dialect in it. He would now only say that it seemed to him very good. Then comes the sentence about the "hoo," which it should be explained means "her" in the Lancashire dialect.

In the course of the autumn Messrs. Bell will publish no fewer than three art works of especial interest. The first one, on Sir Frederic Leighton and his work, is by Mr. F. G. Stephens, and will be very beautifully illustrated. Mr. R. A. M. Stevenson's volume on Velasquez is also to be profusely illustrated, both with full-page and text pictures. The third work is Mr. Joseph Pennell's Modern Book Illustration, which is a history of English illustration from Bewick up to the present time. The volume will include examples of the work of almost every important illustrator, many of them original drawings.

Mr. John Murray will now publish in a few days the book which Mrs. Rose De Crespigny and Mr. Horace Hutchinson have written on the New Forest. It will thus be out in good time to meet the fresh interest in the New Forest which the coming military manœuvres there are sure to excite. The idea of the authors is to deal in a popular way with the Forest from all standpoints. Thus one chapter treats of its folklore, another of its gipsy associations, a third of the names associated with it, and so on. Another and quite a different volume, which Mr. Murray will publish later, is a life of Bishop Heber, the well-known hymn writer, by Dr. George Smith, of Edinburgh.

Dean Hole's book on the American tour from which he returned sometime ago, will appear in the autumn. He was very favourably impressed with much that he saw of our American cousins and their institutions. It is doubtful, however, if he took altogether kindly to the American newspapers. He made a collection of interesting newspaper extracts, and no doubt he will set out some of these in his volume. The impressions which will run to a fair-sized volume, are, of course, to be published in America as well as here.

Mr. John Lane will shortly publish an English translation of an interesting book by Mrs. Laura Marholm Hansson. This lady is the wife of Mr. Ola Hansson, the well-known Swedish author of Young Oteg's Ditties. Mrs. Hansson's volume is entitled Modern Women, and is a series of six psychological sketches. These deal with Sonya Kovalevsky, George Egerton, Eleonora Duse, Amalie Skram, Marie Bashkirtseff, and Madame Leffler. A German translation of Modern Women has already appeared, and Miss Hermione Ramsden in making the English translation from it.

Messrs. Warne have acquired the sole right of sale of Ralph Caldecott's picture books, and are about to reissue them in three distinct forms. There are sixteen books altogether, and they are to be issued at 6d. each, at 2s. 6d. for four in one volume, and at 6s. for eight in one volume. The single books are in paper covers, and include each six coloured plates, and numerous outline sketches. The 2s. 6d. volumes are attractively bound in cloth with red edges, and the 6s. volumes have coloured edges.

The summer issue of the Chemist and Druggist, a portentous volume, contains an interesting interview with Mr. Thomas J. Wise, the famous book-collector, whom the editor, much to his own surprise, accidentally identified some years ago with "the Mr. Wise who, as confidential clerk to Mr. Hermann Rubeck, is known to all wholesale druggists." The "mutual bond of interest outside the chamomile, valerian-root, and essential-oil business," has induced Mr. Wise to give his interviewer some capital copy about his collection. The book he personally values most is the exceedingly scarce original edition of Browning's Pauline, with this autograph upon its title-page:—

I see with much interest this little book, the original publication of which can hardly have cost more than has been expended on a single copy by its munificent Proprietor and my friend—Mr. Wise. ROBERT BROWNING.
February 12, 1888.

The book that would fetch most money, Mr. Wise believes, is the first edition of Paradise Lost, published by "Peter Parker under Creed Churchneer Aldgate" in 1667. Upon this, in Dryden's own handwriting, is the original copy of one of the most famous verses in English literature:—

UPON THE AUTHOR.
Three Poets, in three distant Ages borne,
Greece, Italy, and England did adorne,
The first in loftiness of thought surpass't;
The next in Matty, in both the last.
The force of Nature could noe further goe:
To make a third she joyn'd the former two.
JOHN DRYDEN.

Mr. Wise's theory is that, as the preceding pages of the volume are filled with other panegyrics upon Milton, Dryden and his circle one evening discussed Paradise Lost, and each of them spontaneously wrote his appreciation of the poet on the blank fly-leaves of the book.

Mr. Wise's latest treasures are described in the following passage:—

"There are the Bronte papers," said Mr. Wise, planking down a big cardboard box. "A splendid find, I bought them in Ireland a short time ago from Charlotte Bronte's husband, an octogenarian, who is still ruralising there. Strange, isn't it, that these papers should not have been traced before? The existence of some of them, at any rate, was known at one time. I believe that Mrs. Gaskell, in her life of Charlotte Bronte, refers to the mock-magazines her heroine was in the habit of writing. Here are the originals."

Mr. Wise laid on the table some eight or ten booklets, mellowed by age, each measuring about two by three inches, and purporting to be numbers of the "Second Series" of the "Young Men's Magazine" for various months of 1830 and 1831. Each volume was neatly stitched in a blue or yellow cover, fashioned from grocers' or druggists' parcel-wrappers, and contained about forty duodecimo pages of village-shop writing paper, filled with caligraphy of the neatest kind, but altogether too small to be read by the naked eye.

Mr. Clement Shorter is going to edit a book about these. "Books," adds Mr. Wise, "are a better investment than Consols or water shares."

Mr. John C. Kenworthy writes:—The first part of Tolstoy's great work, The Four Gospels Harmonised and Translated, begun eighteen years ago, and now in course of issue in English by the Brotherhood Publishing Company, has, as your readers are aware, so far attracted little or no serious attention. The circumstance being explained to him, Count Tolstoy replies to me, expressing his wish for the issue of the entire work, as only thus can its adequate comprehension be secured. He says:—"I am not surprised to hear that the sale of this book is slow. It could not be otherwise. This book cannot be misinterpreted according to the readers inclination. One cannot accept portions of it, omitting the rest; but one must accept the whole of it, or utterly reject it." And despite the charges of incompetence scholarship, of undue egotism, of uncharitableness to others, which have been made against him and his work—treating all these as short sighted and away from the main point—Tolstoy goes on to say:—

Though I risk falling into the hackneyed paradox that the author himself is always mistaken in the appreciation of his own works, I persist in saying that this work is a thousand times more important than all I have ever written. And I know I am not mistaken in this case, because this work has cost me the greatest joyous effort, has been the turning-point of all my life, and has served as the basis of all that I have since written.

About this there is no uncertain sound. Surely one cannot believe that the searching observation and amazing breadth and sanity of judgment which applied to ordinary life in an ordinary way, gave us "Anna Karenina" (George Moore is likely enough quite right in calling this the greatest novel of the century), can be astray in passing judgment upon a work which frankly and completely embodies Tolstoy's own religion, philosophy and practical rule of life. Certainly, where a hundred followed him in Anna Karenina perhaps only ten—or one—follow Tolstoy in his passage from things material to things spiritual. For all that, his judgment of the values of his work may be entirely right.

No less than eighteen years ago a committee was formed in Paris, owing to the efforts of M. Claretie, at present the director of the Comedie Francise, to erect a statue to Alfred de Musset. To-day more than one member of the committee—Emile Augier for instance—already has his statue, but not a stroke of the chisel has been given as yet to that of the author of Rolla. This delay is at last to come to an end, and MM. Mercie and Falguiere, to whom the work has been entrusted are to proceed with their task at once. The monument is to be erected in Paris on the Place Saint-Augustin.

According to tradition, it is just 600 years ago since Thomas the Rhymer died. To-day Mr. Wallace Bruce will, at the ancient Scottish bard's ruined tower at Earlston, unveil the tablet which has been erected to the Rhymer's memory by the Edinburgh Border Counties' Association. This memorial, designed by Mr. D. W. Stevenson, R.S.A., has graven on it a verse taken from Sir Walter Scott's ballad of "Thomas the Rhymer," as follows:—

"Farewell, my father's ancient Tower—
A long farewell," said he;
"The scene of pleasure, pomp or power,
Thou never more shalt be."

The tower and its immediate surroundings were lately purchased by the association named, Lord Rosebery sending a subscription towards the object. The crumbling edifice is now covered with ivy. It is supposed that bygone vandals carted off a portion of the structure in order to build a couple of adjacent cottages and some stone walls.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mohammadi, 1,252 tons, Captain F E Hardcastle, arrived in harbour from Calcutta (4th August) via Madras and Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Pemba, 986 tons, Captain A Thomas, cleared yesterday for Zanzibar and Delagoa Bay, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—MF A C Turner, Mr and Mrs Gaverelle and 50 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain W H Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (4th August) via Colombo, with a cargo of timber and the following passengers:—Mr Sinclair, Mr Lovegrove, Mr Davidson, Mr Murray, Mr Wilson and Mr Collingwood.

THE B I S N Co's ss Patna, 1,161 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (3rd August), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. J M Gomes and three children, Mr F X Martin, two Misses Pereira, Sergt and Mrs W Stroud and 44 deck.

THE s s Thibet, 1,965 tons, Captain R Garrett, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Jeddah (10th August) via Aden, with a general cargo and 1083 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage there were four deaths amongst the pilgrims. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Jocsub.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Khedive, 2,131 tons, Captain C L Daniel, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Alcock, Mr John Robinson, Mr P Irving, Mr M M Capadia, and three deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd. Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A Clan Alpine	1348	Walker	Marmagoa	22-8	F Muir & Co
B Clan Maclean	1486	Alexander	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
F Laserena	1447	Dobson	Rangoon	23-8	W & A G & Co
G Pemba	986	Thomas	Zanzibar	22-8	M M & Co
H H M S Magdala		Goodridge	H M S Government		
H & J Tennasarim			H M S Government		
K Bahadur	849		Keysar		Shepherd & Co
L Brahmani	923	Badroo	Marmagao	20-8	Shepherd & Co
M Sabarmati	923	Not fixed			Shepherd & Co
N Lindisfarne	3020	Andrew	Ruttonji Bomon, i & Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd. Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
1 Shannon	2019	Crewe	London	23-8	P & O S N Co
4 Rosetta	2639	Wight	China		P & O S N Co
5 Ganges	42 6	Curry	London	6-9	P & O S N Co
6 Khedive	3131	Daniel	China	22-8	P & O S N Co
8 Imperatrix	2334	Rassovich	Tricste	1-9	A Lloyds
10 City of Dublin	3154	Seater	Karachi		F Forbes & Co
12 Medley Hall					K Bates & Co
15 Dwarka	76	Tice	Karachi	24-8	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Chupra (s)	Hill	Moulmein, Aug 4.
	Patna (s)	Stebbing	Zanzibar, Aug 3.
	Mohammadi (s)	Hardcastle	Calcutta, Aug 4.
	Kilwa (s)	Rickford	Persian Gulf.
	Naderi (s)	McAllister	Jeddah, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Bombay (s)	Robertson	Calcutta, &c.
	Maria Teresa (s)	Gerzman	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Pemba, Thomas, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Khedive, Daniel, for China.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Thibet, for Mauritius, &c.
" Mohammadi, for Jeddah &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
16 Clan Ross s ..... Dickson ..... Vizagapatam, Aug 14.
Holkar sp ..... Peterkin ..... Middlesborough, May 7

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 16.—Steamers Aglaia and Maharani.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
19 Clan Fraser s ..... Calcutta.
Chyebassa s ..... Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.
18 Loch Tay s ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 21.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Alpine s—54 cases writing papers, S A S Dawood.
City of Dublin s—160 casks, beer and stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Alpine s—15 cases soap, Abdoolhoosen Goolam Hoosen.

FROM LONDON.

Bombay s—25 bales old news papers, K Chunchuldas: 60 bales old news papers, K Ramdas, 3 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co; 29 bales papers, Essajee Esmaljee; 50 bales old news papers, S A S Dawood.
Oriental s—4 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Bengal s—2 cases medicine, Kursondas Nuthoo and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—14 cases paper, H Robitsek and Co; 53 bales papers, M A M Shurufally.

FROM BOURDEAUX.

Singapore s—40 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stalzenfels s—15 cases printing paper, John Dickinson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 20.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—38 bales cotton, Rustomjee Merwanjee Guzdar: 8 bales hides, B Esmail: 57 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 82 bales hides and skins, the South Indian Export Co; 7 cases brasswares, Ardeshir and Byramji; 14 bundles carpets, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 10 bales skins, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 17 bales skins, K Shuriff and Co; 34 bales skins, Hajee Mohomed Aba; 15 bales skins, Cassum Essa and Co; 160 cwts gum, Heerjee Veerdhore; 10 cases nutmegs, Premjee Lalljee; 8 bales hides and skins, H O H Hassum.
Ganges s—3,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
Rufford Hall s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperatrix s—615 cwts myrabollams, K Khooshall.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—615 cwts myrabollams, Kika Khooshall; 220 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—3,676 cwts castorseed, and 205 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwts jowaree, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blaschcek and Co; 4,000 cwts jowari, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khedive s—1 box cow bazar, Dattardina Mowjee: 584 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 48 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co; 60 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham; 7 cwts ivory, M M Essabhoy: 17 chests opium Framji Hormusji and Co; 21 cwts ivory, Ellias Hajee Hamed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khedive s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 25 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 45 chests opium, N J Abraham; 50 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 5 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 80 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 32 chests opium, E J Abraham; 22 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Rajputana s—260 bales cotton, A S Mooceliar and Co: 200 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

AUGUST 21.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—13 bales skins, Maloobhoy Cassombhoy and Co: 403 cwts sandalwood chips, H S M Hajee Tar Mahomed: 4 cwts ivory, Mamed Abdool Reman.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—550 bales cotton, Glade and Co: 440 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—200 bales cotton, Gill and Co: 1000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co: 1300 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperatrix s—3204 cwts myrabollam, Toeppen and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khedive s—20 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 1 chest opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 184 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co; 21 chests opium, Silass E Sassoon; 15 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 22 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 22 chests opium, N J Abraham; 7 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 151 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co; 88 chests opium, Mahomed Hajee E Ellias; 75 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 18 chests opium, M Byramjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khedive s—55 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co: 13 chests opium E J Abraham; 21 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 29 chests opium N J Abraham; 127 bales twist, and 304 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 154 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 150 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 16 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

THE *Madras Times* records the death from typhoid fever of Mr. Alfred Thomas Pitt, of the Civil Service, Assistant Accountant-General, Madras, which took place on Sunday morning, at his residence at Chetput, after a fortnight's illness. Mr. Pitt was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and joined the Civil Service in October, 1889. He arrived in Madras in December of the same year, and was appointed Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, in March, 1890. He acted as a Magistrate of the third class from March to November, and being attached to the Revenue Survey and the Revenue Settlement, acted as Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Trichinopoly, and consequently served in Bellary, Cuddapah, and Anantapur. Mr. Pitt passed the Lower Standard Examination in 1891 and the Higher Standard in 1892. His remains were interred at St. George's Cathedral Cemetery on Sunday evening.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 21.

Hunter-Weston, Capt, Punjaub, R E, on leave, from Murree.
Barnes, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on leave.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 21.

Robertson, 2nd Lt, Ms, Ill Irish Fus, to join, to England.
Roberts, 2nd Lt, Ms, Liverpool Regt, to join, to England.
Hodding, Lieut Ms, 20th M I, on leave, to England.
Johnson, Capt, Hyd Cont, R A, on leave, to Ceylon.
Gordon, Lieut, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1895.

There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 3-30 p.m., to-morrow.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1895.

I. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m. on Fridays at the Revolver Range of the 22nd Bombay Infantry (near the Crawford Market) for all officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

Ammunition can be obtained on the ground during the hours for practice at the following rates:—6 annas for 12 Rounds.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Members not in possession of horsesacks are requested to apply at once to the Sergeant Instructor for the same.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Aug. 15.)

The furlough to Europe granted to Mr G C Walker, Depy Commr, has been extended by a period of 20 days by H M's Secy of State for India.

On being relieved of the charge of the Murree Sub Div of the Rawalpindi Dist, Mr A J W Kitchin, Asst Commr, is reposted to the Jhelum Dist.

The privilege leave of absence granted to the Revd G E Nicolls, Chaplain of Peshawar, I commuted into furlough on medical certificate for two months.

Surg-Maj P R Mulroney, M D, Civil Surg, Amritsar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month.

The services of Surg-Capt H J Dyson, Depy Sanitary Commr, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Home Dept, from such date as he may relinquish charge of his duties.

Lieut W E S Burch, 2nd Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt) to be Adjutant.

Mr H L Kemball, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, attached to the Railway Police, has obtained privilege leave for thirty days.

Mr H L Williams, offg Dist Supdt of Police, is on the termination of his special duty, re-posted to the Ferozepore Dist.

Mr A H Wilkin, offg Dist Supdt of Police, Ferozepore, is on relief by Mr F Williams, re-transferred in his substantive capacity to the Lahore Dist.

Mr G A St B Browne, Dist Supdt of Police, Simla, has obtained privilege leave for ninety-one days.

Mr C A Fleming, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, from the 1st Div, Chenab Canal, to the Karnal Div Western Jumna Canal.

Mr R H Tickell, Exe Engr, 3rd Grade, returned from privilege leave and resumed executive charge of the Hissar Div, Western Jumna Canal, from Mr W E F Handcock, Exe Engr.

(*N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette*, August 17.)

Capt R E S Taylor, offg Cantt Magte, Bareilly, privilege leave for one month and ten days.

Surg Lieut Col R A K Holmes, Supdt, Central Prison Lucknow, privilege leave for one month and seven days.

Mr E A S Porter, Magte and Collr, Bulandshahr, privilege leave for one month.

Mr A Tweedy, Magte and Collr Budaun, privilege leave for twenty-nine days.

Mr E Ross, offg Commr, Agra Division, privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days.

Mr J H Cox, offg Jt Magte, Saharanpur, privilege leave for one month and five days.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—

Mr T W Holderness, Secy to Govt, N W P and Oudh, furlough.

Mr J J McLean, Dist and Sessions Judge, Cawnpore, privilege leave for six weeks.

Lieut E Waller, offg Cantt Magte, Roorkee, privilege leave for two months.

Mr C Briscoe, in civil medical charge of the Bulandshahr District, privilege leave for one month.

Mr H C Ferard, offg Magte and Collr, Banda, privilege leave for one month and seven days.

Surg Lieut W Young, offg Supdt, Central Prison, Bareilly, on being relieved, to officiate as Supdt, Central Prison, Lucknow, vice Surgeon Lieut Col R A K Holmes, granted privilege leave.

Mr J R Pearson, offg Jt Magte, Bulandshahr, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Bulandshahr, vice Mr L A S Porter granted privilege leave.

Mr J S Meston, Settlement Officer, Budaun, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Budaun, in addition to his other duties, vice Mr G A Tweedy, granted privilege leave.

Mr S H Fremantle, Asst Commr, Rae Bareli, to be Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, and to be in charge of the Rae Bareli Settlement.

Mr H Oldfield, offg Inspr of Schools, 2nd Circle, Lucknow on relief by Mr M Crosse, to officiate as Professor of English Literature Muir Central College, Allahabad, until further orders.

Mr A W Cricuksbank, Magte and Collr, on return from leave to officiate as Commr, Agra Division vice Mr E Rose granted privilege leave.

Surg Lieut Col J McConaghey, Civil Surgn, Lucknow, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals N-W P and Oudh, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Surg Col W P Warburton.

Mr H N Wright, offg Jt Magte, Allahabad, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Banda, vice Mr H C Ferard, granted privilege leave.

Surg Lieut Col G C Hall, offg Inspr Genl of Prisons, N-W P and Oudh, on being relieved by Sir John Tyler, to revert to his substantive appointment as Supdt, Central Prison, Allahabad.

Surg Capt H W Elphick, offg Supdt, Central Prison, Allahabad, on being relieved by Surg Lieut Col G C Hall, to be Civil Surg, Muzaffarnagar.

Mr R L H Clarke Asst Magte and Collr, to officiate as Jt Magte, 2nd grade, in an existing vacancy.

The Rev Charles G Conklin, Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cawnpore, is licensed.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

14-95—Thakoredas D and C—Chabildas Lallobhoy vs Vavek Ramchander Luxmonjee and others—Crawford B and Co, M H Khan and Brown and M—Part heard.
511-94—Roughton and B—Vithoba Ramchandra vs Luxmon Santoji Pendhari and another—Dunnicliffe M.
202-95—Ardeshir H and D—Kassumbhai Karamsi vs Abdul Rasul Kassumbhai—Dashtary and F.
135-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Succoor Hajee Cassum vs The Bombay and Persia S N Co Ld—Crawford B and Co.
136-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Succoor Hajee Cassum vs The Bombay and Persia S N Co Ld—Crawford B and Co.
183-95—Nanu and H—Vithabai vs Moreshwar Makund—Tyabjee D and Co.
416-92—Nanu and H—James Graham Scott and others vs John Henry Tod and others—Brown and M.
164-95—Edgelow and G—Ismail Hajee Cosman Cadwani vs Shaik Ahmed bin Mahomed Ibrahim Saheb Mukha—Ardeshair H and D.
662-94—Hiralal and D—Vavahu alias Kabil vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Bhaishanker and K.
184-95—In person—Nursey Narron vs Kamtee Sunka Subhramayam Virya—H S Dikshit.
34-95—Payne G and S—Ayabahai vs Jaffer Mahomed Taluh—Little and Co.
49-95—Brown and M—Ruttonjee Rustomjee Dadina vs The Hon'ble Basil Lang and others—K Dinshaw Sheroff, Postonjee R and K, Little and Co, Nanu and H and Bhaishunker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Petitions for Hearing.

Muljee and R—In the matter of the Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Oulianjee Ahmednugger Cotton Press Co Ld—Premji Ookerda and others—Petitioner Edgelow and G for Co.

Muljee and R—In the matter of the Indian Co's Act VII of 1882 and of the Goculdas Oulianji Barsi Cotton Press Co Ld—Premji Ookerda and others Petitioner—Edgelow and G for Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

222-93—Tayabjee D and Co—Her Highness Nawab Shums-i-Jehan Begum Saheb vs The National Bank of India Ld and others—Little N and R.
500-74—M H Khan and Chalk W and S—Heeralal Jamnadas and others vs Goverdhandas Sitaram and others—H S Dikshit, P G and S, and C L and O, and T and Co.
609-91—J C Cama—Hoosman Hajee Jakaria vs Abdoola Hajee Jakaria and others—Crawford B and Co.
393-94—M N Saklatwala—Bai Jamna and another vs Moreshwar Nanabhai and another—Dabhtary and F.
473-94—M H Khan—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansukhlal D and J.
1-95—Mansukhlal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—M H Khan.
102-95—M H Khan—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansukhlal D and J.
87-95—Wadia and G—Balwant Krishnaji vs Bhawani Crishnaji and another—Bhaidand N and Thakurdas D and C.
51-95—Janardhan and A—Krishna Bhagojee vs Bhoodibai and another—F P Pavri.
386-94—Brown and M—Jumnadas Premjee and another vs Jetha Varia and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
81-95—Thakoredas D and Co—Vanna Nowla and others vs Gangabai and others—Mooljee and R.
111-95—Hiralal and M—Bai Parson vs Hemchand Moolchand—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BUDRODDIN TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

10-91—Little N and B—Hurjiwan Vuvonjee vs Shri Rukhmabiwahuji—Brown and M—Part heard.
362-91—Khunderao M—Rittanath Gopinath Ajinkya vs Elizar Issoobjee and another—Ardesir H and D, and P N Pleader—Part heard.
603-94—Mansookhlal D and J—Ruttonjee Bapubhai and others vs Jetha Purshotum and others—Little N and B.
162-95—K J Mantri—Nubudabai vs Manibai and another—Mansookhlal D and J.
84-95—Payne G and S—Pandarinath Madanji vs Muktabai and another—F P Pavri.
146-95—Janardhan and A—Hormusjee Nowrojee Davur vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee Davur and others—Payne G and S and Janardhan and A.
483-94—In person—Mohomed Nathu and another vs Abba Latib.
188-95—Dabhtary and F—Moolchand Oodhavdas vs Lawrence Augustus Watkins—James Pesce.
624-94—M H Khan—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and another—Roughton and B.
216-95—Wadia and G—Madan Jootha vs Merwanjee Moly and Co, Ld, and others—Bickell M and M.
423-94—Bickell M and M—Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Karimbhoy and another—Ardeshir H & D.

NOTICES.

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" **has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME.** The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1878; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "**OLD**" **Trade Mark,** is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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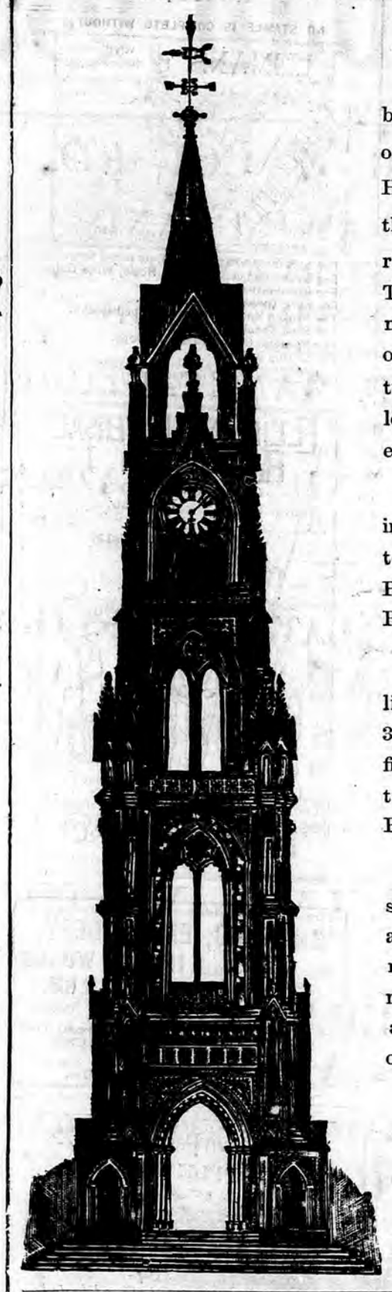
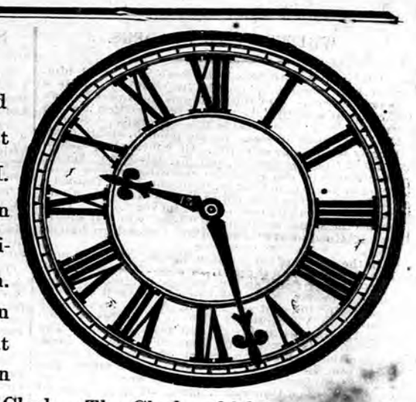


TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



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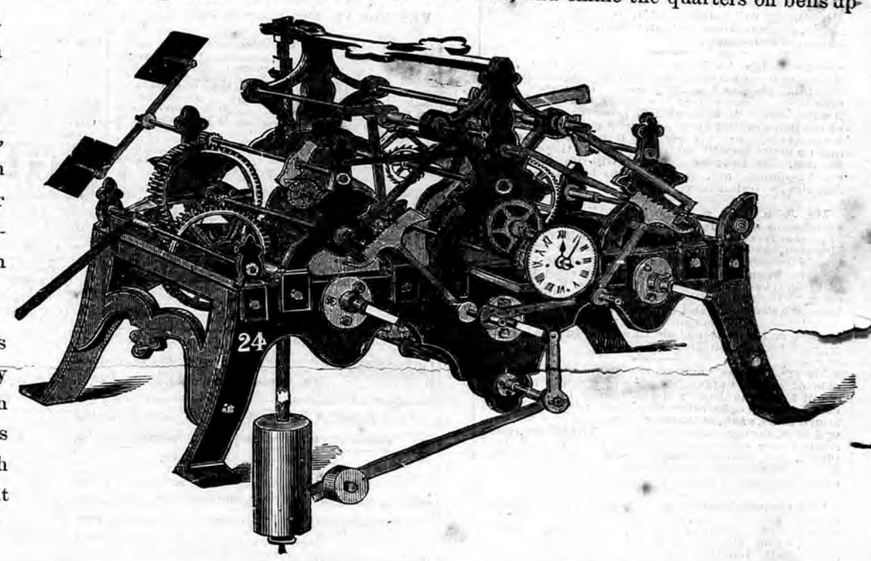

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